FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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TED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
y Edward J. Hale,
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RTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents for the first, and thirty cents for each publication. Advertisers are request- the number of insertions desired, or be continued till forbid, and charged ly.

ers to the Editor must be post paid.

PLEASANTS,
DENTIST,
e consulted for a few days. Refers to Robinson and Cameron, of this town. *late from Dr. Mott, residing in Paris.* ssants has been my Dentist since my in Paris. He was previously associated Parmly, of New York.
April 1836. 64 tf.

Notice.
ubscriber has taken an Office on the h side of Person street, near Liberty here "FAYETTEVILLE FACTORY CANDLES" may be had by wholesale

The highest market price given for
DUNCAN SMITH.
24, 1837. 64 2m.

NTER GOODS.
ubscriber has received in part, and will eiving by future arrivals, a fresh supply ONABLE

GOODS,
of CLOTHS, CASIMERES, SATTI- ERINOES, SILKS, CALICOES, DO- S &c.—Also,
BONNETS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, TS, and CUTLERY, together with al- y article usually kept in a Dry Goods hose purchasing for *CASH,* may find it dvantage to call.
EDM'D J. LILLY.
ville, *Oct.* 25, 1837. 64 4w.

Notice,
SOUTHERN & WESTERN TRADE.
ubscribers are now receiving on consign- at manufacturer's prices, for cash or ap- per:
s fur, silk and wool HATS, of all quali- ties,
Palm leaf do. plain and fancy. Shaker, Straw and Tuscan Bonnets, fan- cy colors and plain. &c.
—*Also*—
for the sale of Cobb's American growth factured Sewing Silk, of all colors, a first e. ORDERS SOLICITED.
BRADLEY & CO
62 Liberty street, New York.
rk, Oct. 13, 1837. 64 4t.

e of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
day came before me, Daniel Baker, a ice of the Peace for said County, Archi- eron, (Capt.) and made oath that he lost a Note of Hand on Elizabeth Buie, for llars, dated 31st July 1837, and witness- n McLeod, Postmaster. All persons are d from trading for said Note, and the m paying the same to any person but
ARCH'D CAMERON, Capt.
s, Daniel Baker, J. P.
20, 1837. 64-2wp.

TOBACCO.
'S EXTRA FINE SWEET SCENT CHEWING TOBACCO.
ubscribers respectfully inform their cus- ers and public generally, that they have and 800 boxes of this superior article, s been so much approved of by the epi- that article—together with an extensive nt of every description of SEGARS, , SMOKING TOBACCO, &c. For sale ng terms, at their
RIVER TOBACCO FACTORIES,
No. 24, PRATT STREET,
osite Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Depot,
AND 92, S. CHARLES STREET,
Opposite the Rail Road Ticket Office.
A. & J. BONN.
ore, 20th October, 1837. 64-3w

For Sale,
THE FINE HORSE
WSON BLAKELEY.

The Subscribers, owning this Horse in partnership, and having no experience in train- ing, or inclination to run him, him up at Auction to the highest bidder, ge, on Tuesday the 21st November next, e week of Moore County Court.
KELEY was five years old last Spring, y, black legs, mane and tail, and very id by judges to be perfect in make, and he most beautiful horses in the country.— sired by old North Carolina, his dam s celebrated mare by Napoleon, grand Old Clown. From Blakeley's pure blood ndid appearance, he would be a popular o stand in any country, and if properly would be a first rate racer, as he has prov- elf to have both speed and bottom. He hown at Carthage on Monday and Tues- Court. A credit of twelve months will be Bond and approved security will be re-
GREEN WOMACK,
CHARLES CHALMERS.
County, Sept. 24, 1837. 64ts.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their ends, that they have just received from N. nd Philadelphia, their Fall and Winter s, consisting of a general assortment of
BRITISH AND AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,
, Shoes, Bonnets, Groce- ries, &c.
will be sold low for Cash or Country Pro- r on time to punctual customers.
JOHNSON & MARTIN.
ber 17, 1837. 63tf

urrell and Crockett.
EW supply, just received by
E. J. HALE.
21, 1837. 46tf.

Female Classical School,
FAYETTEVILLE.
THE Exercises of this School will recommence on Monday, the 16th October, under the superintendence of Miss SARAH GREEN, from the District of Columbia, and Mr E. TRIPP, as heretofore This School is intended to be so limited in number as to secure to the Pupils the advantages of thorough instruction, and from the experience of the past year, the Committee are warranted in commending it to the patronage of the public, as furnishing means of acquiring sound and useful knowledge under a good moral influence.
Terms of Tuition—In the Classical Department, including Drawing and Painting, $10 per quarter.
In the Jun' Department, $5 per quarter.
Reference to Rev. J. B. BUXTON, *Pres't.*
C. P. MALLETT,
C. T HAIGH,
LOUIS D. HENRY,
JNO. H. HALL,
JNO. HUSKE,
T. C. BLAKE,
JOHN W. WRIGHT,
Committee.
October 10, 1837. 63-tf.

SCHOOL.
THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY is this day opened, and a full course of instruction is provided in all the usual branches of *Literature* and *Science*, and in *Music*, *French* and *Drawing*. Scholars may be entered by agreement for the Academic *Year*, *Session*, or *Half-Session*, on the terms already advertised by the Committee, under the personal superintendence of R. W. BAILEY.
October 17, 1837. 63tf

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.
AGUE AND FEVER,
And every sympton of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by
COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.
We subjoin the opinions of a few individuals.
From Col. John B Hogan, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Adj and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campaign, &c.
Mobile, August 18, 1836.
GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend, Dr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure me a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba, Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in Mobile. Cannot you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.
Your obedient servant,
JOHN B. HOGAN.
Montgomery, June 30, 1836.
Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN: I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine. JESSE H. MOSELY.
From our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A. Campbell.
GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,
JNO. A. CAMPBELL.
From Major J. B. MORSE.
DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. I did so. This gave the great confidence in it, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her.
Respectfully, yours,
J. B. MORSE.
☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 00 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.
T. J. JORDAN.
October 16, 1837. 63tf

Tonic Mixtures.
I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.
But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.
But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.
In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.
Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.
Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.
Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.
The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.
Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.
Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.
The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.
JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.
February 23. 32tf

GLAD TIDINGS.
Peters' Vegetable PILLS,
HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the Public as decidedly superior to any combination of Medicine ever offered to the American People. The proprietor of these pills, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.
He does not pretend that they are a positive cure, or even beneficial in every complaint, but he most firmly believes that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, heart burn, nausea, furred tongue, distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.
Wherever these pills have been once introduced into a family they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.
Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.
They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be alleged against them.
Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a *popularity unprecedented* in the history of *medicine*.
The very circumstance alone, that *physicians* in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practice, *speaks volumes* in their praise. Add to this the fact that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One fifty cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.
Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills.—Price 50 cents.
For sale by
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, May 9, 1837.

NEW GOODS.
I AM NOW RECEIVING, per Steam Boats Henrietta and Cotton Plant, my ENTIRE STOCK of New, Seasonable Fall and Winter
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.
All of which have recently been bought in New York and Philadelphia, on the best possible terms, and will be sold UNUSUALLY LOW, for *Cash*, or on time to *punctual* customers. Call and see.
My Stock consists *in part* of the following, in addition to the old Stock:—
100 Packages DRY GOODS,
150 bags Rio, Cuba, Laguira and Java COFFEE,
25 hhds. St. Croix & Porto Rico Sugar,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Nails and Brads,
40 casks choice and common Wines,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
1000 lbs. Buck and Drop Shot,
30 kegs Dupont's FFF Powder,
[illegible] do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
[illegible] barrels Paint Oil,
[illegible] do Tanners' do,
[illegible] pair Trace Chains,
Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, together with every other article which constitutes a *STOCK COMPLETE;*—it is therefore unnecessary to enumerate further.
C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, October 17, 1837. 63tf

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

SHOE & LEATHER STORE,
MARKET SQUARE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a Large STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES,
Comprising a very general assortment.—Also, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding ditto, Shoe Thread, Varnish, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold low for Cash.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES manufactured from the best materials.
PELEG PEARCE.
October 17, 1837. 63tf

BOOK BINDING.
THERE will be a BOOK BINDERY established in Fayetteville for a short time, where Books of every description, Periodicals, &c will be bound in any style or to pattern, on reasonable terms, and as well bound as in any place.
Libraries cleaned and repaired; Ruling done; Names lettered on books with gold letters, &c. The Bindery to go in operation as soon as 100 vols. or thereabouts are ascertained to be wanting binding. Those persons having any thing in this line will please leave their names with Mr. E. J. Hale, and the number of vols. they have to bind.
J. H. DE CARTERET.
Raleigh, October 12, 1837. 63tf.

Carriage Horses
FOR SALE.
A pair likely, gentle, well matched. Inquire of the Printer.
Fayetteville, October 16, 1837. 63-3t.

POETRY.

AN AMERICAN POETESS IN LONDON.

The London Sun, in noticing the New Monthly, says, "as a specimen of its poetry we quote some beautiful lines on a Child at Play with a Watch." The writer is Mrs. Osgood, of Boston, the wife of a young American artist, now trying his pencil in London.

"Art thou laughing at Time in thy sweet baby glee'
Will he pause on his pinions to frolic with thee?
Oh! show him those shadowless, innocent eyes,
That smile of bewilder'd and beaming surprise—
Bid him look on that cheek where thy rich hair reposes,
Where dimples are playing "bo peep" with the roses!
His wrinkled brow press with light kisses and warm,
And clasp his rough neck in thy soft-wreathing arm!
Perhaps thy infantine and exquisite sweetness
May win him for once to delay in his fleetness.
Then—then, would I keep thee, my beautiful child!
Thy blue eyes unclouded, thy bloom undefiled,
With thy innocence only to guard thee from ill,
In life's sunny dawning—a lily-bud still!
Laugh on, my own Ellen. His voice, which to me
Gives a warning so solemn, makes music for thee;
And while I at those sounds feel the idler's annoy,
Thou hear'st but the tick of the pretty gold toy!
His smile is upon thee, my blessed, my own!
Long may it be ere thou feelest his frown.
And oh! may his tread, as he wanders with thee,
Light and soft as thine own little fairy step be;
And still through all seasons, in storms and fair weather,
May Time and my Ellen be playmates together!"

REPORT of the Convention at Augusta.

The Select Committee raised for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting what measures will in their opinion, most effectually contribute to the accomplishment of the great object of this Convention, ask leave to submit the following Report:

The Committee are deeply impressed with the importance of the duty assigned to them, and have bestowed upon it all the attention their limited time would permit. They regard the present derangement of the currency and exchanges of the country, however we may deprecate its causes and deplore its immediate effects, as furnishing an occasion, which if wisely improved, will relieve the staple growing States from a state of commercial dependence, scarcely less reproachful to their industry and enterprise than it is incompatible with their substantial prosperity.

The staple growing States, while they produce two thirds of the domestic exports of the United States, import scarcely one-tenth of the foreign merchandise which is received in exchange for it. Almost the whole of the foreign commerce which is founded upon the productions of our industry, is carried on by the citizens of other States, causing their cities to flourish, while ours have been sinking into decay. In the opinion of the Committee the period has arrived, when our citizens are invoked by the united voice of interest and patriotism, to put an end to this voluntary tribute, amounting annually to something like ten millions of dollars. It is believed that the quota of Georgia and South Carolina alone amounts to not less than three millions of dollars. It may not be disguised, however, that this extraordinary and unequal state of our commercial relations had its origin, more in the fiscal operations of the federal government than in any supposed deficiency in the industry and enterprize of our citizens. The high duties imposed by the tariff of 1816 upon the productions of Southern industry, and the still more enormous duties imposed by those of 1824 and 1828, combined with the unequal system of depositing and distributing the revenue thus collected, almost exclusively in the Northern cities, operated as a bounty to the commerce of those cities, which the most persevering industry and enterprize on our part, could not have overcome. Great and obvious as were the natural advantages of our Southern cities, they were more than counterbalanced by those operations of the government. And whilst we stood amidst the ruins produced by misgovernment, many of our citizens were utterly unable to account for the phenomena, and some of our charitable neighbors supposed it to be owing to the curse of Heaven upon our domestic institutions.

Every practical man, however, will at once perceive, that the deposite of almost the whole of the government funds, in the banks of the Northern cities, was equivalent to a loan of a like sum without interest, and that the immense sums disbursed by the government at the same points, operated even more decidedly to give those cities an undue ascendancy. One of the most obvious and salutary consequences which we may confidently anticipate in the reduction of the duties and the withdrawal of the government deposites from the banks, will be the restoration of the Southern cities to a condition of comparative equality in the [illegible] of foreign commerce. In a fair and [illegible] it cannot be doubted that they will [illegible] exchange our domestic productions for [illegible] manufactures of Europe, by a direct trade, more advantageously, than the Northern cities can do it, by a circuitous process, involving intermediate transfers and agencies, all increasing the risk and expense of the operation.

There never was presented to the capitalists of the South and South West such an opening for profitable enterprise, and they are invited by the most powerful considerations to improve it. Now that the fiscal operations of the federal government have been so greatly reduced, and the field of competition fairly opened, if they should still look on with listless apathy, while the mighty current of our own peculiar commerce is flowing literally by them, to nourish distant cities and fertilize the barren hills of distant communities, we must then acquiesce in the judgment which the world will pronounce, that we deserve our destiny. But the committee indulge the confident belief that such reproach will no longer rest upon us. The public spirit of our people has been roused into action, they have been awakened to a sense of their condition, and all are prepared to co-operate, in their respective spheres, in the great work of throwing off the shackles of our colonial condition, and establishing our commercial independence upon a lasting foundation.

The staple growing States never can be practically independent and enjoy the full measure of the bounties which Providence has so abundantly provided for them until the commerce which is founded upon their valuable productions shall be carried on by their own merchants permanently resident amongst us, whether they be native or adopted.—The pursuits of commerce must be realized, the commercial class must be elevated in public opinion, to the rank in society which properly belongs to it. The avocation of the merchants, requires as much character and talent, and is of as much dignity and usefulness, as any other pursuit or profession, and the senseless prejudice which would assign to it an inferior rank, has been blindly borrowed from those ancient republics and the modern despotisms, whose policy was to regard war as the only honorable pursuit. Agricultural productions, which had their market principally in foreign countries, constitute the almost exclusive sources of our wealth, the mercantile class is as indispensable to our prosperity as the agricultural. Their interests are inseparably identified, and whatever affects the prosperity of the one, must have a corresponding influence on the other. How much, then, does the general welfare of the staple growing States, depend upon diverting into the pursuits of commerce, a larger portion of the capital, the character and the talent which have been hitherto directed too exclusively to agriculture and the learned professions? It is the deliberate opinion of the committee that no change could be made in our pursuits that would so largely contribute to the public prosperity, and that those public spirited citizens who shall take the lead in the new career of useful enterprize, will deserve to be regarded as public benefactors. The prevailing habit of investing almost the whole proceeds of our cotton crops in land and negroes has produced a constant tendency to over production in this great staple, and nothing but the extraordinary increase of its consumption in the great market of the world, has prevented us from experiencing the ruinous consequences of our mistaken policy. In this view of the subject, every dollar that shall be diverted from the production of cotton to some other profitable pursuit, will be so much clear gain to the planter and to the country. It is a well established principle, in political economy, that an excess of supply beyond the efficient demand, diminishes the price of an article, more than in proportion to the excess, and that deficiency of supply increases the price in a corresponding degree. For example, it is believed that if the present cotton crop of the U. S. should be only 1,200,000 bales, it would produce a larger aggregate sum to the planter than if it should prove to be 1,500,000, the price being more enhanced than the quantity would be diminished. It was upon this principle that the Dutch East India Company, actually burnt one half of their spice that they might obtain more for the remaining half than they could have obtained for the whole. Let us pursue a still wiser policy. Instead of burning our surplus, let us direct the capital and industry that produce it, to other profitable pursuits, which will open new sources of wealth, and at the same time increase the value of those already in existence. In connexion with this view of the subject, the policy of raising every supply, which the soil will produce, cannot be too strongly recommended. By whatever specious reasons a contrary policy may be countenanced, experience proves them to be fallacious. If every planter would raise his own supplies of the various productions of the soil and the animals which feed upon these productions, it would tend greatly to limit the excessive production of our great staples, and increase at the same time the independence and the income of the agricultural class.

The Committee will now proceed to examine, a little in detail, the advantages of the Southern cities for the business of foreign importation, compared with those of Northern cities. In the first place, house rent is much higher in the latter than in the former, a very important element, in the calculation. In the second place freight is habitually higher from Europe to the Northern than to the Southern cities, for the plain reason that ships coming to the South for Cotton would have to come in ballast if they were not freighted with merchandize. All the other elements that constitute the cost of importation are believed to be as cheap in the Southern as the Northern cities. It is then demonstrable that foreign merchandize can be actually imported and sold in the former at cheaper rates than in the latter places. When to this we add the expenses of transhipment at New York or Philadelphia, the loss of interest and insurance to the Southern cities, and the expense of landing and storing, then it will be apparent that the merchants of the South or South-West will find it greatly to their advantage to make their purchase of foreign merchandize in our cities.

The same course of reasoning will show that our cotton can be exported directly from our own sea ports with similar advantages over the more circuitous route of the Northern cities. It seems, therefore, perfectly clear to the Committee, that our capitalists who shall enter into the business of importing foreign merchandize, cannot fail to realize ample profits, and yet supply the merchants of the interior on terms more advantageous than they can obtain from the Northern importers. They have every natural advantage in the competition, and are invited by every motive, public and private, to embark in the business and reap the rich harvest that lies before them. It cannot be doubted that the merchants of the interior will give them a preference, since, to the motives of interest, those of patriotism would be superadded.

Among the measures which will most effectually promote the great object which has brought this Convention together, none are more prominent than the completion of great works of internal improvement, by which the Southern Atlantic cities are to be connected with the valley of the Mississippi. In aid of the individual capital and enterprize engaged in these works, it is believed that the patronage of the States interested, might be wisely and beneficially bestowed. Their completion would greatly promote the system of direct importations through our own seaports; and these importations would greatly promote the completion of the works in question. They are parts of one great system, and will mutually sustain each other. If Georgia and South Carolina, with that harmony and concert of action which the inseparable identity of their interests so strongly recommends, would bring their undivided energies and resources to the completion of those lines of communication connecting their Atlantic cities with the navigable waters of the West, the day would not be distant when our most ardent hopes and sanguine anticipations would be realized.

The Committee beg leave to suggest to the Convention another measure, which, in their opinion, would be eminently conducive to the great object we have in view. One of the obstacles in the way of establishing a system of direct importations, is the want of the requisite capital applicable to that object. The country, it is believed, contains a sufficiency of capital, if motives could be presented to give it a proper direction. To effect this, the Committee can suggest no measure, which, in their opinion, would be so effectual as a law limiting the responsibility of copartners to the sums which they shall put into the copartnership. A large portion of the capital to which we must look for carrying on the business of direct importations, is in the hands of planters, and men of fortune who have retired from business, who would be willing to put a portion of their surplus capital into importing copartnerships, under the management of men of character and capacity, but would never consent to make their whole fortunes responsible for the undertaking. If they actually contribute a certain amount of capital, and the public is apprized that their responsibility extends no farther, it is obvious that the credit of the concern will rest upon the substantial foundation of the capital paid in. Nothing can be more fair as it regards the public, and nothing would so effectually direct the capital and enterprize of our citizens into channels where it is so much wanted. The Committee think it would be expedient to memorialize the Legislatures of the Southern and South Western States on this subject, and recommend to the Convention the appointment of Committees for that purpose.

Another measure which would greatly facilitate the establishment of a system of direct importations, would be for the formation of a connection and correspondence between some of our banks and some of those in England, by which each should have a standing credit with the other.—This would enable the banks here to furnish the merchants who might wish to purchase goods in England, with letters of credit, upon receiving adequate security. The bearer of such a letter having to pay interest only from the time he actually drew the money to pay for his purchases.—This would prevent the loss of interest which he would incur if compelled to provide himself with money before he set out on his adventure. Cotton purchasers from England would derive some benefit by obtaining similar letters from the banks there, upon those of our banks, with which they should have an established credit.

If, in addition to these facilities, our banks would establish agencies in Europe, and advance a limited amount upon cotton assigned to them, it would greatly contribute to accomplish our common object by enabling our citizens to export their own cotton, as well as to import their own merchandize, without the intervention of any Northern agency.

In concluding their report, the Committee cannot but express their strong conviction, that the success of this great movement towards the emancipation of the staple growing States from their commercial trammels, will depend more upon individual enterprize, sustained and supported by an enlightened public opinion, than upon any measures of legislation, however important these may be. The business of direct importations must be commenced at once, for if the present occasion is permitted to pass away unimproved, one equally propitious may never occur. The Committee recommend the Convention to pass the following resolutions, in furtherance of the views expressed in the foregoing report:

1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this convention the present conjuncture in our commercial affairs is eminently propitious for the establishment of a system of direct importations through our Southern and South Western cities, and that we are called upon by every consideration of interest and of patriotism to throw off the degrading shackles of commercial dependence.

2d. *Resolved*, That with a view to induce public spirited capitalists to embark in this business, the people of the staple growing States, be recommended to give public manifestations of their determination to encourage and sustain importations through their own seaports.

3d. *Resolved*, That two Committees be appointed by the President of this convention to memorialize respectively, the Legislatures of Georgia and South-Carolina on the subject of limited partnerships.

4th. *Resolved*, That it is a sacred duty which the citizens of the Southern and Southwestern States owe to themselves, their posterity, and their country, to give a decided preference (where the terms are equal) in procuring their supplies, to our merchants who carry on a direct trade with foreign nations.

5th. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the Southern and Southwestern States, setting forth the advantages and practicability of carrying on a direct trade with foreign nations, exhibiting in detail the extent of their resources.

The following resolutions, in addition to the above, were also passed:

6th. *Resolved*, That said Committee in preparing such address, embody and conform to the views of the Convention as expressed in the preamble and resolutions adopted.

7th. *Resolved*, That the Convention recommend to the citizens of the Southern and South Western States to appoint delegates to meet in Convention at Augusta, on the first Monday in April, 1838, to continue the interests and objects of this Convention before the people.

8th. *Resolved*, That as an introduction to a direct importing system at the South, it is indispensably necessary that the crop of the present year should be directly exported by Southern merchants and planters, and that to effect this object, the Southern banking institutions should lend such aid as they safely and conveniently can.

Committee appointed under the 3d resolution:
For South Carolina—ALEXANDER BLACK,
DAVID ALEXANDER,
CHAS. D. SHANNON,
JAMES ADGER,
S. G. [illegible]LEY.
For Georgia—AUGU[illegible]. KENAN,
[illegible]STON.
LAN[illegible] JOHNSTON,
BENJA[illegible]. STILES,
SEABORN JONES.
Committee to prepare the Address:
GEORGE M'DUFFIE,
THOMAS B. KING,
HENRY H. CUMMING,
A. H. CAMPBELL,
JAMES GADSDEN.

U. S. Ship Independence—Emperor of Russia.—Capt. Richardson, of brig Leonidas, from Cronstadt, arrived at Boston, informs the Messrs. Topliff that the U. S. frigate Independence sailed from Cronstadt on the 13th of August. Being all ready for sea and the wind light, the Emperor directed a boat, with an officer and boat's crew, to be sent from every Russian ship of war in the harbor, to assist in towing the frigate out. Captain Richardson says that she went out of the harbor in fine style, with a string of boats nearly half a mile long in advance. The Emperor's attentions to the frigate and her officers were unremitted, to the last moment of her stay in Cronstadt; and it was remarkable that no ship of war, of any nation, had ever before been known to receive such manifestations of good will, in a Russian harbor.

Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, and now known by the name of the Count de Survilliers, has taken Brettenham Park, in Suffolk, England, for a permanent residence. The arrangements of the household are on a most princely scale.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Sept. 26.

Debate on the bill to postpone the payment to the States of the fourth instalment of the Surplus Revenue.

Mr. RENCHER, of North Carolina, said he did not feel as the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Mercer,) who had just taken his seat, animated with the hope of being able to throw additional light upon the subject now under consideration, but he could not forbear expressing briefly the reasons which induced him to vote against the bill. In doing so, (said Mr. R.) I will not follow the example so repeatedly set me, of wandering into the discussion of other matters, but shall confine myself strictly to the bill now before the committee. I am called upon to surrender up a large amount of money set apart by a former act of Congress for the use of the People I represent. Before I can do so, I must be thoroughly satisfied that it is necessary for the wants of this Government; and, satisfied of that, I should not hesitate to do it, notwithstanding the deposite law. That law was passed for the benefit of the States, and I do not concur with many of my friends that it created such a contract between the States and this Government as to make it legally binding on us to pay over this money, or incur the charge of violated public faith. But we all concur in this: that the deposite law of 1836, authorizing the distribution of a large amount of public money, created a reasonable expectation on the part of the States that it would be done, unless we were prevented by the wants of the Government. That necessity does not exist; and this bill is not to relieve this Government, but to re-attach to it a large amount of surplus revenue, and to swell again that patronage and power of which it was deprived by the deposite law. It is not the Government, but the party now in power that cannot get along without the political influence of this public money; and I have been struck with the remarkable fact that those gentlemen who have shown most zeal in favor of recalling the fourth instalment were originally opposed to the deposite law. They were then unwilling that the Federal Government should be deprived of this large amount of public patronage, and are now most anxious, under various pretences, to recall it.—The deposite law, which has been so much abused, was a most salutary measure: like the quality of mercy, it has blessed both the giver and receiver. While it has cut off from this Government much of its corrupt and dangerous patronage, it has and will enable the States to scatter blessings among their People. Where, let me ask, but for this deposite law, would now be the whole amount of the surplus revenue distributed under that law? Locked up in your broken pet banks, and put down in the Treasury report as unavailable funds.

Permit me now, Mr. Chairman, to call your attention to a brief statement of the financial condition of the Treasury. I will not trouble the committee with a detailed statement in figures. I am willing to take the report of the Secretary of the Treasury himself, the statement made by the gentleman from New York at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means, (Mr. Cambreleng,) or the more elaborate calculations made by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Jones.) These results differ a little, but none of them make the deficiency in the Treasury at the end of the present year to exceed seven millions of dollars.

The report of the Secretary states that, on the 1st of January, 1837, there was set apart, of surplus money in the Treasury, to be distributed under the deposite law, $37,468,859, including the $9,367,214 which it is now proposed to recall, and leaving still in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1837, $6,670,137. This balance, with the revenue already received and estimated for the present year, makes an aggregate of $27,457,319. The appropriations for the same period amount to $32,733,884. Now, suppose the Administration could expend the whole of the appropriations, which I believe perfectly impossible—prodigal and extravagant as I know them to be, I do not believe it can be done—still, however, there would be a deficiency in the revenue, at the end of the year, of only $5,276,565. To this add two millions more for the Florida war and the extra session of Congress, and it would make the deficit $7,276,565. This is the extent of the deficiency; and how, let me ask, are we called on to supply it? What means are we required to place at the disposition of the Administration to meet it? In the first place, we are to give up this fourth instalment, set apart for the benefit of the States, and, in the next place, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes for twelve millions of dollars, amountiug, in all, to $21,367,214! This immense sum is to be placed at the disposal of the Administration, to meet a deficiency of little more than seven millions! Will the People sustain us in such prodigality? Ought they to do it? We have been called together at a period of unusual disaster; our constituents are ground to the dust by the pressure and embarrassment of the times; and yet we are about to appropriate of their money, and create a debt for them to pay, three times as much as is called for by the real wants of the Government! This sum is double as much as is asked for by the Secretary of the Treasury. Liberal as he is in his demands upon the Treasury, he has not ventured to ask us for more than ten millions. We have been but recently rebuked from high places for granting larger supplies than asked for by the Administration; and shall we, in the very teeth of that rebuke, repeat the offence?

I have spoken, Mr. Chairman, of the bill upon your table, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue twelve millions of Treasury notes, thereby creating a national debt to that amount. That bill will become a law. Whether you postpone the fourth instalment or not, we must create a national debt to that amount; and gentlemen who advocated the bill before you on the ground that, unless it pass, you must issue Treasury notes, well know that we shall be forced into the adoption of that measure at all events. And, much as I deprecate a national debt, and opposed as I am to the mal-administration of those in power, I shall feel it due to my country to provide ways and means to enable the Government to discharge its just obligations to the People.

You are urged to recall upwards of nine millions of dollars from the States to meet a deficiency in the revenue of something more than seven; and, as soon as you do so, you will be immediately told that this money due the States is locked up in broken banks, and cannot be made available to the Government, and you must therefore pass the Treasury note bill to meet the wants of the Government. Such has been the action in the other branch of the Legislature, and such will be the action here.

And now, sir, let us inquire what amount of public money is asked for during the first year of President Van Buren's administration. The receipts into the Treasury have been stated at $27,457,319. The bill before you proposes to recall from the States upwards of nine millions of dollars, and the other bill upon your table, authorizing the Secretary to create a public debt, by the issue of Treasury notes, for twelve millions more, making an aggregate of $48,824,533! These are stubborn facts, which cannot be denied. In the very first year of this Administration, professing exclusive attachment for the People, we are asked for upwards of forty-eight millions of dollars for its support. The gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) when at the head of the Government, was charged with prodigality and extravagance in the expenditure of public money, and upon that charge was driven from office by those now in power; but, be it remembered that that Administration, during its whole term of four years, expended but little more than the sum asked for during the first year of this Administration. Is this the retrenchment and reform promised to the People?

I know it will be said, in reply to this statement, and said with truth, that much of the money due the States under the fourth instalment is deposited in State banks having suspended specie payment, and cannot, therefore, be made available to this Government. But this, to my mind, constitutes a strong argument against this bill. The whole amount may be made available to the States. No State in the Union could refuse to take the notes of its own banks in payment of its distributive share of the fourth instalment. For myself, I would scorn to ask any other paymaster than the banks of my own State. When the banks of a State hold more upon deposite than the distributive share of that State, those banks could pay that excess to other States, whose banks did not hold upon deposite an amount equal to the distributive shares of those States. In this way, the operation might be made favorable to the banks, the States, and the People. It may be said that the banks having an excess would not be able to pass this excess to a sister State. How, then, let me ask, would they be able to pay the whole amount to this Government, demanded, as it would be, in specie, if you pass this bill? If unable to pay a part, they would be less able to pay the whole; and if the whole were demanded of the banks, what would be its effects upon the People? A sudden contraction by the banks would be the inevitable consequences. They would be compelled to call in their debts; and, instead of relieving the People, for which we have been convoked, we should but augment their sufferings, and aid in their bankruptcy and ruin.

Mr. R. argued at length in favor of allowing the fourth instalment to be paid to the States by the deposite banks, and of authorizing the temporary issue of Treasury notes for the immediate relief of the Government. Why, (said Mr. R.,) are we called on to adopt any measure of relief at this time? It is because you are compelled to postpone the collection of custom house bonds till another year, and because the channels of revenue from the public domain have been blocked up by your specie circular. If no more mad experiment be performed upon currency, we may expect better times; worse, they cannot be. Commerce will again revive, and, the specie circular repealed, the revenue from the public lands will again swell your Treasury. To this may be added a large amount of custom-house bonds postponed for collection till the next year. The revenue, therefore, for the next year, must be large, and will enable the Administration, in a year or two, at furthest, to pay off these Treasury notes without recalling any part of the money distributed among the States. All that is wanting is the practice of more economy in our expenditures, and I trust we are prepared to do it. Let us not preach economy to the People, while we practice prodigality towards the Government.

And now, Mr. Chairman, I have a word or two to address to my Southern friends on this subject. You and I come from a quarter of the Union which has always received a step-son's portion of the favors of this Government. In the scramble, heretofore carried on for the public money, the South has always stood aloof, because she believed many of the expenditures unauthorized by the Constitution. Under the deposite law, however, we are entitled to our proportionable share of the surplus revenue, and, for one, I am determined to hold on to it. The bill, it is true, purports to be a postponement of the fourth instalment; but the gentleman from Maine, (Mr Smith,) with his accustomed frankness, tells you its friends intend it to be a repeal. Pass that bill and the fourth instalment is gone from you, and you will never recover it. The public Treasury may again become full to overflowing, but no part of it will ever be applied to return to the States this equitable apportionment. It will be squandered as it has heretofore been squandered, in unequal, extravagant, and unauthorized expenditures, upon splendid edifices, new fortifications uncalled for by the public service, light houses, creeks, harbors, and exploring expeditions. What, sir, has been the history of this Government for the last four or five years, but one of the most wanton prodigality? The friends of the Administration are responsible to the country for these extravagant and unauthorized uses of the public money. They have a decided majority in both branches of Congress, and were, therefore, able at all times to check this extravagance. Look at the expedition which they are now fitting out at great expense for the purposes of exploration and scientific research. At a time when the Government is said to be bankrupt, and we are called upon to create a national debt to meet its wants, and while every breeze which has blown for the last four months from the North and South has brought complaints of unexampled distress among the People, this Administration has been spending millions for the purposes of research and discovery! The gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) when at the head of the Government, in his great zeal for science and internal improvement, in his annual message to Congress, says:

"In inviting the attention of Congress to the subject of internal improvement upon a view thus enlarged, it is not my design to recommend the equipment of an expedition for circumnavigating the globe for the purposes of scientific research and inquiry. We have objects of more useful inquiry nearer at home, and to which our cares may be more beneficially applied."

What the gentleman from Massachusetts considered too extravagant for his purposes, this Administration is carrying out to the very letter. Let us reform these abuses, reduce our expenditures, and bring back the Government to its ancient republican simplicity. This is the relief which the People have a right to expect at our hands.

I have but one word more, and I am done. Frequent allusion has been made in the course of this debate to the financial system recommended for our adoption in the Message of the President. He admits that the experiment performed by his illustrious predecessor, of making the State banks the fiscal agents of the Government, has signally failed. That failure has brought disaster upon the country, and we are now invited to another experiment upon the liberties of the People, by establishing a Government bank; for this sub Treasury system is nothing more nor less than a Government Bank, for the exclusive benefit of the Government and its officers. It may furnish them with a sound metallic currency, but it will inevitably leave for the People nothing but the baser currency, commonly called "rag money." It will add to the Executive Department still more dangerous and alarming powers, and place at the will and disposal of the President a thousand more Executive officers armed with the whole revenue of the country! Sir, I trust we are to have no such experiments. The People of this country are sick even unto death, both of experiments and experimenters. Lacerated and bleeding at every pore, they tremble at the thought of being again placed under an exhausted receiver, to be operated upon by political quacks. Afflicted as they are, and afflicted as they have been by those in power, they yet prefer to

"Bear those ills they have
Than fly to others that they know not of."

Instead of continuing to run up the Mississippi, as was foolishly predicted, in violation both of the laws of Nature and of trade, the precious metals are now flowing in those channels which they naturally pursue in seeking their proper level. The attempt to force specie into Western depositories, and there lock it up and restrain its natural reflux, was about as wise as would be an effort to counteract our inland tides. So, in spite of the Treasury Circular, and all other Treasury barriers, the specie current is running the way prescribed to it by the course of trade. This is shown by a letter of the 14th instant, from the Collector of Pittsburg, published in a Harrisburg paper, which states that *twenty tons* of specie had been forwarded thence from the West across the mountains to various banks of Philadelphia.

Thus the Specie Circular having failed, and the sub-Treasury scheme having also failed, the business of the country may be expected gradually to revive, and assume something of that high state of prosperity which was so cruelly blighted by the Government. The ruin in which the community was involved will in time be repaired, and amongst the earliest evidences of returning health in the body politic, we may hope to see the resumption of specie payments by the banking institutions.—*Nat. Intell.*

FROM THE SPEECH OF MR. THOMPSON, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The cant and the clamor of the present day is against banks and corporations; in other words, sir, a war upon civilization, and an effort to abolish it. I regard them as both the signs and the instruments of the highest civilization. How many of your manufacturing establishments, your rail roads and canals, would have existed, without banks and charters of corporations? To how many men of talent and enterprise has the banking system furnished the means of rising from poverty and obscurity to rank and power? It is, sir, the great instrument of the distribution of wealth. It is the only just agrarian principle, and in my heart I believe that it is especially beneficial to the poorer classes, to those whose ignorance and passions have been operated upon to array them against it. What has enabled England to sustain both herself and the cause of human liberty for the last hundred years? Her banking system, mainly. Contemplate her grand and glorious career in letters, arts, and arms, and say if you would think it well to change them for the blessings of a hard currency, as exhibited in Spain, or even in France? No, sir, abolish your banking system whenever you will; you may drag along through a period of peace, but let a period of war come, and you will have, as you always have had, to resort to it. Is this a time to talk of returning to a metallic currency, when the supply of the precious metals has diminished one-half and the demand is daily increasing, when wise men are of opinion that there is not enough of them in the world even as a basis of currency?

THE SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM.

Its Insecurity and Inducements to Fraud, practically exemplified.

The organization of the Post Office Department furnishes an illustration, on a contracted scale, of what the Sub-Treasury scheme will be. In despite of all the safeguards of oaths, and bonds, and sureties, and all the other "means and appliances to boot," which have been resorted to for the purpose of ensuring punctuality and fidelity in its agents, we have indisputable testimony of its entire inadequacy to secure the public money from the depredations of those to whom it is entrusted.

The Report of the Postmaster General, of the 3d of March, 1837, contains "a statement of balances due to the United States, by late Postmasters, on account of transactions prior to July 1, 1836," (*exclusive* of those whose cases were considered hopeless, and whose balances had been given up as irrecoverable,) to one of the facts stated in which we would invite the special attention of the public. It is this: that the *number* of defaulting Postmasters was then 1832, and the *aggregate amount* of their defalcation was $293,821 55 cents! Will Treasury agents be more faithful—will they have less temptation to be otherwise,—than Postmasters? We imagine not. And if in the comparatively small revenue of the Post Office Department the sum of nearly $300,000 has thus been embezzled, what will be the probable deficit in a few years should the treasury of the nation be placed in the hands of the plunderers? We are told that in France and Spain, where the Sub-Treasury plan exists in all its attractive beauty and simplicity, a large portion of the revenue is yearly abstracted by the government agents, and never reaches the treasury at all. So will it be here, and every where else, where men are tempted to act dishonestly by the possession of unlimited sums of money, without those checks and restraints which are always essential to "keep them from temptation," by removing from them the facilities of gratifying their "accursed love of gold." How many States of this Union furnish mournful evidences of this truth, both in their own Treasury officers and in their banking institutions? Let the melancholy records of the last twenty years, give an answer to this question. Confidence, at all events, "is not a republican virtue;" and therefore, even had we stronger guarantees than we can expect to find of human integrity, still we should not trust any man too far with the purse any more than with the liberties of the people, of which the purse is the most insidious and dangerous foe.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

The Maysville Post Master.—A correspondent of the Maysville Eagle states a curious and amusing fact in regard to the Postmaster at that place. After the suspension of specie payments by the banks, the Postmaster refused to receive any thing but gold and silver for postages. In answer to all the loud remonstrances of the public, he merely pointed to Amos Kendall's orders and said: "I have no discretion in this matter, gentlemen—you must hand out the gold and silver, or you can't have your letters." At length he presented a post office account against a certain merchant, who replied—"Here is the amount in good bank notes." "We cannot take your rags," said the Postmaster, we must have the specie; that's the law and there can be no deviation from it." "Very well," said the merchant with some vexation, "I can pay you specie, Mr. Postmaster, but I shall in turn demand specie for the long account I have against you." —Thereupon the tone of Mr. Kendall's deputy underwent a sudden and most wonderous change. "Oh, Sir," said he, "we are perfectly willing to take bank notes, they are just as good as the silver, and we would not put you to the least trouble for the world." It is stated, that Mr. Postmaster has ever since taken bank notes from merchants, bankers, and rag-barons, though he continues to extort specie from the hard working men and widows, *to whom he does not happen to be indebted.*

A Question for the Party.—The Loco Foco Administration at Washington provided Gold and Silver for the daily pay of the members of Congress, while other laborers in the employ of the Government were paid in paper. In view of this well known fact, the Alexandria Gazette adds—"Will any good *patent* "Democrat!" tell us why an honest hard working mechanic is not as much entitled to the amount of his wages in Gold as any sap-headed Member of Congress?"

The True Spirit.—The Whigs of Greene, N. Y., are debating about running a ticket. Fight, (say the Congress) fight, if there is but one Whig. New Hampshire went overboard by [illegible]ing, and Maine got overboard by keeping the flag flying. And we may add, last year there was but one Whig upon Block Island, and this year there are 30! who have assisted to swell the large majority by which that state stands redeemed. No true Whig should ever despair, or for a moment think of "giving up the ship."

Specie payment.—The following article on this subject is from the Mobile Register:

Resumption of Specie Payments.—It affords us sincere pleasure to state, that preparatory measures have been taken, which can scarcely fail to lead to an early resumption of specie payments by the leading State banks generally throughout the Union.

We have seen a letter from a high source in N. York, which states that on the 10th inst. the officers of the banks of that city unanimously resolved, to respectfully invite the Banks in the several States to meet on the 27th day of November, in that city, to confer on the time when specie payments may be resumed with safety, and with convenience to the community; and on the measures necessary to accomplish successfully, that desirable and important object. The committee appointed last August by the same banks, was charged with the duty of communicating the resolution to the banks in the several States. We learn these communications have already been made.

There can hardly be a doubt but the leading banks in the several States will accept the invitation, and heartily co-operate in carrying into effect the object contemplated.

We do not apprehend that the day which will be fixed upon by the Banks for resuming the payments of specie will be later than the 1st of March next. That, we think, will be the most favorable period that can be selected. It would give time for the bulk of the present year's crop to have been realized. That will enable the planters and farmers to pay the storekeeper; the storekeeper to pay the city jobber, and the jobbers to pay the banks. It is the crops alone which can lead to a general liquidation of debts and balances.

The fixing a period for resumption will do much, undoubtedly, thereafter, towards regulating and equalizing the domestic exchanges of the country. Necessary precautions and prudence will oblige those dealing in the domestic exchanges, to conduct those founded on the present crops on the same principles, that they would, if they had already actually taken place.

The mere act of fixing a day for resuming, will have the most salutary influence in restoring confidence, immediately after such decision is made by the Banks.—It will lead to the immediate commencement and gradual preparation, on the part of Banks and the community, for the event; and consequently, the period will be reached and passed over, without any effect, other than the ordinary circumstances of the day.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.

The Newbern Spectator contradicting the error in publishing the death of Judge Gaston of N. C., for that of Wm. Gaston of Savannah, states that the health of the Judge is good, and hopes that it will continue till he shall have filled the chair of WASHINGTON for eight years. The Spectator concludes: "No citizen is more worthy of the honor, nor does our country contain one whom the public consider his superior in all the qualifications requisite in the Chief Magistrate of a virtuous Republic."

To all of which the Philadelphia Herald and Sentinel says "Amen."

Judge Gaston is a man of Roman virtues, and of capacity fully commensurate with the duties of the first office in the gift of the people. His political tenets with reference to the present mooted points of national policy are not generally known, from his not having mingled in the party strife of the day. But apart from this question, we know none on whom the highest honors of the national state would sit with more grace.

Richmond Compiler.

Georgia.—From this State we have at length received returns from all the counties. As reported in the Georgia papers, they give Governor Gilmer a majority of 909 votes over the Van Buren candidate, Governor Schley.

At the last election, in 1833, Governor Schley's majority over his opponent was 2,670, which, added to Mr. Gilmer's present majority, makes a Whig gain of some 3,500 votes.

A leading Van Buren paper in Augusta, in confessing its mortification at the success of the Whigs, ascribes it, at least in that city and county, to sundry causes, which we are very glad to learn are operative in so respectable a portion of so influential a State. The Chronicle—the paper referred to—says, the defeat of the Administration party was, amongst other things, produced by "the commercial embarrassments of the country; the declarations of Mr. Van Buren against a national bank, *and in favor of a divorce by the Government from all banking institutions; and the question of supporting our local banks, in the Legislature, in suspending specie payments;* all had a bearing on the election."

So far, so good. This is not the first intimation we have had of the feeling entertained in that quarter in regard to the Bank question. It is but lately that we heard one of the most intelligent, and, we believe, one of the best informed citizens of Georgia avow the opinion that a majority of the intelligent people of that State—of those capable of discriminating truth from party slang—were now in favor of a National Bank; and we do not doubt the correctness of the opinion. Experience is a stern teacher, and suffering the most infallible antidote for political delusion.—*Nat. Intell.*

A Loco Foco paper in New York, alluding to the supposed fact that one member of the Cabinet, Mr. —— is a bank man, says, that "the Government ought to counterbalance his influence by taking *Mr. Benton* into the Cabinet." We have heard of such remedies before. "I have swallowed a mouse," said a hypochondriac to Dr. Abernethy, "what shall I do?" "Go and swallow a cat," said the Docter.—*New Yorker.*

The Globe has formally read the "Conservatives" out of the Van Buren church—denouncing them as factionists—and (horrible to tell) branded the whole set as *Federalists!*—*Alex. Gaz.*

The following Toast was given at a recent Whig Festival in Ohio, and received with the warmest enthusiasm:

Our distinguished guest, the Hon. THOMAS EWING—An ostler in 1810—a salt boiler in 1813—a student at law in 1817—an able barrister in 1820—a distinguished Senator in Congress in 1831 and 1837—and our candidate for President in 1844.

Gen. Jackson's Opinion of [illegible]posed scheme of keeping the nations [illegible]re apart from the business of the country, may operate on some of those who "swear by him" and yet are supporting the "lock up" plan of Van Buren. This opinion we extract from the annual Message to Congress, dated 5th Dec. 1836.

"To retain it in the Treasury unemployed in any way, is impracticable. It is, besides, against the genius of our free institutions to lock up in vaults the treasury of the nation."

TREASURY NOTES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has commenced issuing the Treasury Notes authorized by the late act of Congress. Some particulars respecting the emission, as well as the fact of the emission itself, are announced in the annexed notice, which, as it obviously emanates from the Department, we copy in the form in which it appears in the Globe of Wednesday night. There is some little obscurity in the expression "now issuing in proper cases for disbursement and in exchange for specie." We do not clearly understand whether the Secretary has been able to effect any exchange of the Notes for specie, and should suppose that two per cent. would hardly enable them to command specie, dollar for dollar. We shall be glad, however, to learn that their credit in the market places them on a par with specie:—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

FROM THE GLOBE.

Treasury Notes.—We are informed that the Secretary of the Treasury has obtained engraved blanks of the Treasury notes authorized by law, and they are now issuing in proper cases for disbursement and in exchange for specie.

We understand that the present emission bears an interest of two per cent., and is chiefly in notes of fifty and one hundred dollars each. It will probably be most convenient to the Public to issue them at first in these denominations, and at a low rate of interest, as by this means they may be used as a medium for distant remittances, instead of being laid aside for investments, as would undoubtedly be the case if the rate of interest upon them was fixed at or near the maximum allowed by law.

We have seen a specimen of them. The devices are appropriate, and we consider them finely engraved, and particularly well guarded against counterfeiting.

Precious Confession.—The Eastern Republican, one of the most decided Van Buren papers in Maine, in explaining the "causes which produced the disastrous results of the late election in that State," gives the following as one of the principal causes of the mournful defeat.

"The radicalism of the times, the ultra and agrarian spirit abroad, the fierce attacks on time-honored institutions, the unrelenting warfare upon business and laudable enterprise, the prevailing disposition to pull down and overturn, without knowledge, means, or ability to build up, and the demagoguism and profligacy of those who would mount any hobby and ride like death on the pale horse, rough-shod over the necks of the People, and every thing opposing their mad career, reckless of consequences and heedless of principle—this incubus and deadly sirocco, all these withering influences, pressed heavily on the party; and urged to the mournful result."

This is an honest acknowledgment of the radicalism, agrarianism, and loco-focoism, with which the Van Buren party is deeply impregnated, and confirms all that the Whig papers have ever said on this subject. It is consoling, however, to find that a portion of "the party" have got their eyes open as to the ruinous tendency of the monstrous doctrines so prevalent at the present day among their organs and leaders, and will be compelled to go for the Whigs in order to save their country from utter destruction. The dawn of a better state of things in regard to the politics of this great nation is clearly perceptible, and will assuredly grow brighter unto the perfect day.—*Salem Register.*

"Glory and Reform."—The Government expenditures in 1828, under the Administration of Mr. Adams, amounted to $5,500,000. The Government expenditures, in the first six months of 1837, under the combined Administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, is $11,600,000, or $23,200,000 per annum! This is the rate at which the People are paying for their Van Buren whistle!

Our Government prosecuted its war against England during the whole of the year 1813, for $19,000,000. The miserable, wretched, abortive war waged against 1200 destitute, half-starved Florida Indians, in one year, cost our Government $15,000,000! To pay this infamous swindling debt, our bankrupt Treasury is about to issue its notes!

Gen. Jackson was lauded to the skies for paying off the National Debt. Mr. Van Buren is lauded by the same Presses for creating a *new* National Debt!

Albany Evg. Journal.

A Beautiful Sentiment.—The following extract is the concluding passage in the late Proclamation for a thanksgiving in Massasetts by Gov. Edward Everett. The Evening Star says it should be written upon every man's heart, 'scan'd and conn'd by rote,' that *every day* of life might be a festival to humanity:

"And the good people of the Commonwealth are earnestly invited to make the Annual Thanksgiving a matter not merely of customary observance but of sincere feeling,—a season for kind social sentiments—for the forgiveness of injuries,—for acts of good neighborhood, and especially for the charitable remembrance of the Poor, to whom every harvest is scanty and every year unprosperous, *and whose wants are designed by Providence to call forth the virtues of their more favored fellow men.*"

Mr. Biddle, in his speech upon the Treasury note bill, alluded to the subject of a Bankrupt Law, recommended by Mr. Van Buren in his Message, and exposed the glaring inconsistency of the course of the President. When the question was before the Senate in 1827, and an effort was made to make the bill apply to corporations, Mr. V. B. denounced it as "an odious exercise of power not granted by the Constitution." He objected to the idea of including corporations—and declared it "was never done, and never attempted, in any country on the face of the globe." His arguments on this point were cogent and sound.

But mark what a change a few short years have produced. In 1827, he contended that such application of the law would violate the Constitution, and outrage the dignity and sovereignty of the States. In 1837, he claims the power in its broadest sense. Hear what he says in his Message:

"In the mean time it is our duty to provide all the remedies against a depreciated paper currency which the Constitution enables us to afford. The Treasury Department, on several former occasions has suggested the propriety and importance of a uniform law concerning bankruptcies of corporations and other bankers. Through the instrumentality of such a law, a salutary check may doubtless be imposed on the issues of paper money, and an effectual remedy given to the citizen, in a way at once equal in all parts of the Union, and fully authorized by the Constitution."

Richmond Whig.

The President, with several members of his Cabinet, left Washington on Monday for the Berkley Springs. Their absence will not continue beyond Saturday.

NEW ORLEANS, [illegible]

TEXAS.

By the arrival yesterday, of the [illegible] Charles Edmonston, (formerly the [illegible] Phœnix) Captain Greason, from Galveston, whence she sailed on the 13th inst. [illegible] the late gale was very severe along the coast, and destroying [illegible] Texas, on the 5th inst. destroying [illegible] lic works, and vessels, in every direction, which is the new and commodious [illegible] Island, together with the whole of [illegible] dwellings, warehouses, stores, &c. [illegible] ful spot, leaving nothing but the [illegible] remind the stranger of the place [illegible] ing town had been commenced.

The waters of Galveston Bay are [illegible] risen unprecedentedly high, inundating [illegible] ries around many miles in extent, [illegible] the buildings which are thinly scattered [illegible] and destroying stock to a large amount.

The Texan Congress, principally [illegible] new members, had convened, but no [illegible] portance had been acted upon. Gen. [illegible] proposed to call on the Secretary of [illegible] for an account of all the Land Scrip [illegible] been issued—to whom and for what [illegible] sued—by whom, and what had become [illegible] ceeds;—likewise, that the balance of [illegible] if not sold, together with the agents [illegible] dispose of it, be recalled.

The propriety of removing the seat [illegible] ment to the vicinity of the public lands [illegible] warmly discussed, and it was the opinion [illegible] members generally that the measure [illegible] carried before the adjournment of [illegible] session.

The crops of Texas, we are pleased [illegible] bid fair to yield very bountifully, which [illegible] terially assist that infant republic in [illegible] from the embarrassments always [illegible] struggles of a new country for independence.

N. O.

MOBILE, [illegible]

The intelligence of Santa Anna [illegible] once more assembled an armed force [illegible] him, when backed as it is by revolutionary movements in other quarters [illegible] sinister augury for the stability of [illegible] mente's rule. In fact, nothing is more [illegible] evident than the inability of the [illegible] ces in Mexico, to govern either [illegible] or the country with any thing like [illegible] or propriety.

FROM THE LOUISIANA ADVERTISER.

Late from Mexico.—Yesterday [illegible] arrival of the schooner Lodi, from [illegible] ras, we learned that there are [illegible] troops assembled there under Gen. [illegible] la, represented as being in a most [illegible] condition, entirely unprovided with [illegible] clothing, &c.; many of them [illegible] state of nudity. There were [illegible] sertions daily. The intended [illegible] force is not known, it being [illegible] greatest secrecy; but they are said [illegible] a most decided aversion to being [illegible] Texas. Some of them go so far [illegible] ly state that they could not be [illegible] on to march against her at any [illegible]

The Government had ordered [illegible] to be assembled at a place called [illegible] bout 20 leagues from Vera Cruz, [illegible] purpose, it was said, of attacking [illegible] ta Anna at his palace, which is [illegible] tween Perota and Vera Cruz, and [illegible] fortified by him, he having a force [illegible] men under his immediate command.

The cause of sending those troops [illegible] Santa Anna is said to be his having [illegible] or participated in the robbery of [illegible] ta, and committed other acts equally [illegible] censed.

The New Orleans Bee, of the [illegible] says: "Baton Rouge has suffered [illegible] bly from the late gale. Many of [illegible] lings have been injured, the fences [illegible] turned, and the beautiful trees [illegible] long the streets have been completely [illegible] stroyed. The damage to the cotton [illegible] gar crops in the vicinity has been [illegible] whelming. The whole Attakapas [illegible] lousas region, as well as along [illegible] fourche, has experienced the rage [illegible] tempest."

The people have become so accustomed [illegible] to outrages and extravagance on the [illegible] their rulers, that nothing seems to [illegible] them. Retrenchment and reform [illegible] magic words with which they were [illegible] eight years ago—and the sounds [illegible] have lulled many of them into a state [illegible] fect listlessness. What would [illegible] said and done, if a former Administration [illegible] had squandered the public money [illegible] gally, as the following fact shows [illegible] been by the late and the present?

Hear what Mr. Bond of Ohio [illegible] declared in his place in the House [illegible] 12th, that acts had heretofore been [illegible] by Congress, by which EIGHT MILLIONS AND A HALF OF DOLLARS have been appropriated to the Florida war! [illegible] the new appropriation demanded [illegible] make the total sum exceed TEN MILLIONS! All this, Mr. Bond declared, [illegible] called for and granted, without the [illegible] information communicated to the House [illegible] the origin and conduct of the war.

The Correspondent of the Boston [illegible] says:

"Whittlesey of Ohio, took the Standing [illegible] mittees on the Executive Departments [illegible] taries, and the Attorney General to [illegible] declared that the Committees had utterly [illegible] their duties, and that the Secretaries [illegible] Attorney General treated the House [illegible] tempt, and had refused to give information [illegible] the House had called for;—and of this [illegible] some striking instances. He said that [illegible] now held by the Departments was that [illegible] were not accountable in any shape to [illegible] or to the Nation, except under the [illegible] peachment. He hoped the House would [illegible] early opportunity to vindicate its [illegible] probe Executive abuses to the bottom, [illegible] bring these lordly and insolent men [illegible] Executive, to a due respect for the rights [illegible] House."

The "Home."—The following [illegible] the names, as far as known, of those [illegible] remains have been found and interred [illegible] the scene of the wreck.

Mrs Flinn and child, Mrs. Cowles, [illegible] berts, Miss H. Stowe, Mrs. A Nott, [illegible] Mrs. J. M. Roll, Mrs. John Boyd, Mrs. [illegible] of the Home) Mrs. M R Pruden, [illegible] Ga., Mrs. J. R. Spratt, Benton, Ala., [illegible] Mrs. James Paine, Mobile, Mrs. F. [illegible] Cabern, N. C., Mrs. Hussey, Charleston, [illegible] Dutchman, one of the crew.

[The above are buried at Mr. [illegible] on Ocracoke.]

In addition to those named above [illegible] have been found, and interred at [illegible] Hammock, the bodies of six females [illegible] man, names unknown.

The remains of Mr. R. Graham, [illegible] ried on Beacon Island, and those of a [illegible] lad, (believed to be a passenger) and [illegible] one of the crew, on Portsmouth.

Newbern Spec.

...he Indian War.

CHARLESTON, October 28.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

CAPTURE OF OSEOLA AND 80 OF HIS WARRIORS.

...ooner Agnes, Capt. Swasey, ar...s port yesterday morning, bring... St. Augustine Herald of the 19th ...om which we copy the following:

...S NEWS—POWELL TAKEN.

...s has just arrived in town from Fort ...Powell with 50 warriors have been ...ers. They are now on their way to

...ing the above, the prisoners have been ...own and confined in the Fort. There ...of eighty warriors. Powell, Coa-ha-...al sub chiefs are among the captured. ...took place about a mile from Fort ...talk was a *very short one*. They stat... had been invited by Philip to come ...at propositions were to be made to ...they did not come to deliver them... prisoners, and nothing was said that ...dicate that they were yet conquer... as this fact was ascertained, at a ...signal they were surrounded by our ...all taken prisoners. They were com...ised and captured without bloodshed. ...other success upon which we have ...joice, and it will lead to still more ...sults.

...received by a gentleman of this ...22d instant, confirms the above, ...information that Gen. Jessup was ...ustine.

...annah Georgian, received yester...an, contains the following ex... letter from a gentleman at St. ...to one in that city, dated Octo...

...a glorious haul yesterday. Powell, ...war chiefs except three, are now ...e Fort, with eighty of their warriors ...and sinew of their nation. Seventy ...e in a day or two since, and a large ...now at Volusia, whither a steam boat ...coming to get them.

...and his band came with the avowed ...having a talk, but probably with the ...endeavoring to rescue Philip, who ...hands some days ago, as all were ...terday they arrived about 9 miles ...and sent in a messenger to General ...who went out to see them. Gen. ...proceeded to the vicinity of their ...while they were talking with Gen. ...e suddenly surrounded by two hun... so suddenly that they had not time ...single rifle, though all had one by ...They were marched to town, and ...fely under lock and key," and there ...kept, if watchfulness and a strong ...eep them there."

...r says he does "not think this will ...end the war, but we have drawn ...om the reptile, so that he can no ..."

...now in our Fort as prisoners the ...Chiefs:—*Powell, Coa hajo, Philcoo chy,* (son to Philip,) *Blue ...hee Billy,* and *Suscanugee*—...eral minor Chiefs, with about 140 ...ian Warriors, Squaws, and their ...I think the Indian spirit must ...pened, and that they cannot hold ...onger.

OCTOBER 23.

...Ten more Warriors captured this ...y Maj. Ashby. It appears that ...into Fort Peyton to inquire for ...en they were taken prisoners.

...ute Affair.—We learn that at a ...atch, near Chalk Level, in Gran..., a few days since, a controversy ...een Mr. Rufus Butler, recently ..., and Mr. John Wiggins, which ...a fight, and terminated in the ...th of Mr. Wiggins from a Gun ...d by Mr. Butler. We have not ...particulars, but presume from the ... Butler having been admitted to ...there are some extenuating cir...s in his favor.—*Ral. Register.*

...Moving.—Col. Davie, of Hills...N. C. has just imported from Liv...number of blood Horses and Cattle ...roved English breed. They were ...our wharves from the ship Rich...*Portsmouth Times.*

...ant.—A Kentucky boy, twenty...old, and seven feet and a half ...hibiting among the wonderful ar...omestic growth and manufacture ... Men of ordinary stature walk ...arm erect. He is generally well ...ed, though, like most very tall ...stoops in the shoulders. The o... he rode down in a little wagon to ...ip in which he proposes to take ...or Europe. Every thing is too ...him, and nothing more so than the ...on. While in Europe, we hope ...t fail to make the acquaintance of ...dy who was exhibiting herself in ...e years ago. She would be an ex... for the Kentuckian. She was ...r teens, and so tall that men of ...size walked upright under her arm ...on.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

...A New York paper states that a ...r of that city has received, during ...t season, *two hundred Tierces of* ...—which it appears he must have ...on recently receiving a fresh load ... he remarked to the carman who ...hem, that he had on hand *sixteen ...f Pills*, for which he had no boxes. ...ot doubt these statements—for a... various species of partial insanity, ...medical, scientific, religious and ...—that from time to time run their ...hrough the community, we believe ...one more lasting, or displaying it... many forms as the *Quack medicine* ... which appears to be at its height ...esent time. Persons who take but ...spaper, can form no idea of the ...of infallible remedies for the most ...iseases which flourish in the jour... the country at large. We have ...ively but a small exchange list, and ...lately amused ourselves in examin... puffs of various patent medicines ...contains. Our readers will doubt... ...ce with us, when we inform them ...is partial examination, we found ...han *thirteen infallible cures* for that ...my of human life—*Consumption.* ...give them some further results of ...ination hereafter.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

...resident in his Proclamation con...Congress at the extra session, copied, *...et literatim*, Mr. Jefferson's Procla...r the same purpose in 1807!

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 1, 1837.

The Seminoles.—It will be seen that these poor devils have been again conquered, and the war again, for the ninth time, "ended," as the phrase is, by the actual capture of Oseola; which was effected by a stratagem altogether worthy of the author of the letter to "dear Blair."

It appears that the Indians had come forward to have a talk, under a flag of truce, which is a protection among all civilized nations, when Gen. Hernandez, Jessup's second in command, violated the truce, and made prisoners of the whole party. Whilst we rejoice, for the sake of humanity, that it is a bloodless victory, we cannot but grieve to think that it is the *only* mode in which the whole army, with its host of Generals, has ever been able to obtain any important advantage over the savages. The closing scene, if this be such, is more disgraceful than any previous one. We doubt whether the savages themselves would have been guilty of such a trick.

The reported Piracy.—The public feeling has been highly excited for a few days past, from one end of the country to the other, by a report, apparently entitled to respect, of the capture of the packet ship Susquehanna, by a piratical schooner, off the Capes of the Delaware, just after she had left Philadelphia for Liverpool, with a large number of passengers, among whom were some highly respectable citizens of Philadelphia, and a number of ladies. The report was started by a couple of respectable pilots, who stated that they saw the ship boarded by a long black schooner, filled with men, and that immediately thereafter both vessels steered for the South.

The whole story, it is now almost certain, originated in mistake. The capture is represented to have taken place on Saturday afternoon. But the steam packet New York, arrived at Charleston, passed within a very short distance of the Susquehanna on Sunday morning, 12 leagues *East* of the Cape, and distinctly saw the passengers and crew on the deck, without the slightest appearance of piracy or any other evil having overtaken them. There appears to be no doubt that the vessel which boarded the ship was an oyster schooner, and that the object was to sell a part of its cargo.

The Trade of the South.—On our first page, the reader will find Mr. McDuffie's report to the Convention at Augusta, on the important subject of concentrating the import and export trade of the Southern States at some of their own ports. The object is one which ought to enlist the hearty zeal of all Southern people. Whilst they furnish by far the larger portion of the exports of the country, there can be no good reason why they should be indebted to the Northern cities for all the imports, suffering their own cities and trade to languish, whilst they are building up those of their more enterprizing neighbors. It is well known that the direct trade can be carried on at less expense than the indirect. The public feeling favors the change, and the derangement of the exchange favors it, and nothing is wanting but proper onergy on the part of the merchants of Charleston.

In this community there is a strong disposition to make shipments of produce to Charleston, and, as it is less expensive to bring goods from that port than from New York, it only needs that the merchants of the former should hold out the advantage of equal prices and equal variety, to draw our trade to themselves.

We see by a late Greensborough (N. C.) Telescope, that one of the merchants of that place had just returned from Charleston, having laid in his stock of goods on better terms than heretofore in New York, and that his statements have excited quite a lively feeling there in favor of the trade to Charleston.

Felix Grundy—Expunged!—We have the satisfaction of stating that Ephraim H. Foster, (Whig,) of Nashville, has been elected a Senator in Congress from the State of Tennessee, for six years from the 4th of March, 1839, in place of Mr. Grundy, the Expunger, who has misrepresented that State for several years past. The vote was, for Mr. Foster 65, Gen. Carroll, (Van,) 33. Mr. Foster is said to be excelled by no man in his State in point of talents. The election was held thus early because the Legislature meets but once in two years.

This is another blow to Gen. Jackson.

Some of our friends have asked, will Mr. Grundy consider this a sufficient *instruction* to induce him to resign his seat for the remaining two years of his term. We answer. No! A Van Buren Senator's understanding of the right of instruction is altogether different when he himself is instructed. It is only intended to operate upon Whig Senators.

Pennsylvania.—It appears that the Van Buren majority in the Legislature is only 7, instead of 9, on joint ballot. The Whig majority in the Senate is 5.

Mr. Amos Kendall's mails, Express and Slow, are sadly in want of his oversight. For two or three days at a time we get no Express slips, and then they come all together. Sometimes they do not come at all. The slow mail has twice this week failed to bring either our Washington or New York papers.

The packet ship Oxford, from Liverpool, at New York, has brought accounts to Oct. 1st. We have no particulars, except the following state of the cotton market.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Sept. 29.

There has been a great falling off in the demand since our last, and, consequently, a very inactive market, which has enabled the few buyers who have attended to make a better selection of quality and at easier prices, those of last week being barely supported. The sales to-day are 2,500 to 3,000 bags of all kinds, at about ¼d decline.

Speculators have taken 1000 bales of American, and exporters 100 bales of American, 600 Surat, and 40 Bengal. 3,330 American, 1100 Egyptian, 350 Bahia, and 220 Peruvian, have been forwarded into the country this month unsold. The import this week is 4,014 bags, and the sales are 13,060.

Oliver H. Prince, who was lost in the packet ship Home, was formerly a Senator in Congress from Georgia.

Ohio.—The Whigs of Ohio have laboured under disadvantages in their recent contests with the spoils party, such as, we venture to say, were never heard of in this or any other country. For corrupt and shameless violation of every principle of justice, to effect the defeat of the public voice, it has no parallel. Two or three years ago, when the Jackson party was in the majority, and felt that their day of rule was near its close, they so arranged the representation in the Legislature, as to give to the small Van Buren counties more, and the large Whig counties less, representatives than they were of right entitled to. Thus the Van Buren county of Clermont, with 3496 voters, had a Senator allotted to it, whilst the Whig counties of Ashtabula and Geauga, with 8281 voters, (more than double the number,) were united in a district, and entitled to but one Senator. In the same manner, the counties of Jefferson and Belmont, with 3544 and 4024 voters, respectively, were each entitled to a Senator, whilst the counties of Ross, Pike, Jackson, Clark, Champaigne, and Logan, with 13,465 voters, had but the same number. By this means they gave to 6000 Van Buren voters, the election of as many Senators as 14000 Whig voters. So also in the other House of the Legislature.

This monstrous violation of the people's rights was perpetrated on the eve of the election of a United States Senator; and by the majority thus obtained in the Legislature, Mr. Ewing, the distinguished Senator of Ohio, was put out, and Mr. Allen put in, at a period when there was a clearly ascertained majority of 10,000 Whigs in the State. The Whigs have at last a majority in the Legislature, in spite of this trick, and it now becomes them to restore the representation to a fair standard. Of course they will not imitate the corruption of their late masters, by taking more than their proper proportion. It also behoves them to see that Messrs. Morris and Allen be directed to obey the wishes of their constituents, upon such points of public importance as may be expected to come before Congress. Those who expect them to resign, will, we apprehend, be disappointed. It is no part of the creed of the Van Buren Senators that they must practice what they preach. They move heaven and earth to oblige a Whig Senator to resign when his constituents repudiate his political opinions. But their *principles* would be shocked if one of their own party were to resign because his politics were not in accordance with those of the people whom he represents. Witness the course of the Senators of North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Maine, New Jersey, and finally Ohio. We ask what instance, except of Mr. Rives of Virginia, have we of the resignation of a Senator of that party for that reason? And yet when we recollect the loud professions of *principle* on this subject, rung in our ears for the last eight years, by the party and its organs, it is to us a matter of special wonder, than an indignant and abused people have not long since hurled the offenders from their high places. But their days are numbered. The late elections have exhibited the hand writing on the wall, and they may well tremble.

The "Home."—We have been much gratified to find, from the Cards of the surviving passengers of this ill-fated vessel, that they experienced the most kind and hospitable attentions from many citizens of our State in every town which they visited after that misfortune—Ocracoke, Newbern, Washington, Trenton, and Wilmington—all seemed to vie in efforts to exhibit their sympathy in the most substantial modes.—What is our regret, therefore, to find the following account of the brutal conduct of some monsters who infest the coast upon which the accident happened! We trust that justice will overtake them, even in this world.

THE STEAM PACKET HOME—*Brutal Conduct.*—The schooner Atlas, Captain Curtis, from Washington, N. C. arrived at New York on Monday, having on board Mr. John Mather, of New York, a passenger on board the Home, and Conrad Hilton, of Alabama, a waiter on board that unfortunate vessel. These persons state that the passengers saved were robbed of every thing they had by the people on shore. Upward of an hundred trunks were driven on shore, broken open and rifled of their contents,—even the dead bodies were plundered; five sovereigns and a gold watch were taken from one of them. One of the ladies saved, accompanied by a gentleman, went to a house and claimed their trunks, but were driven away with threats and oaths. The lady begged for her clothes, she having none but what she came ashore in, but they were deaf to her entreaties, and drove her away.

Mr. King of Georgia.—We regret to learn, by a letter from this gentleman to the Editor of the Augusta Constitutionalist, that he is about to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States. The reason he assigns for this determination is, that the Constitutionalist has denounced his course in the Senate, and called upon him to resign, and that he will not hold the office against the wishes of the party which elected him. The following extract is from the closing part of his letter. Speaking of the complaints made against him, he asks:—

"In what have I "recently taken a stand" in opposition to the great principles of the democratic party? Is it my opposition to the self-willed follies of the Executive, adopted and persevered in against the almost unanimous resistance of the legislative authority of all parties? The act which I most condemned was opposed in the body of which I am a member, by a unanimous vote with the exception of *one*. It had no support in the cabinet before it was adopted, and was afterwards, *on trial*, condemned by the people; and *again* condemned with great unanimity by the whole legislative authority. What "change" is there here? I, with my other democratic friends, resisted this measure from the beginning; and step by step, foretold most of the mischievous consequences that would flow from it. By unnecessarily and unnaturally embarrassing the European money market and manufactures, it struck down the exports of our Southern planters 30 to 40 per cent.; it did this as plainly as the sun affords heat and light—in addition to all the other mischiefs it produced. With this conviction resting upon my mind, it is true that I did not join some others in applauding this Executive triumph over the legislative authority: or obsequiously estimate the glory of Executive violence by the misery and mischief it produced. I did not know that "the great principles of the democratic party" required me to do this; or to consider *one man the party*, and another man the *government*. Nor did I know that my constituents required me to lick the hand that plundered them,—and applaud the very measures that I know to have taken from their mouths the bread which their honest industry has earned.

If I have mistaken the great principles of the party in this particular, it is obvious that I am not a fit representative for it. I shall therefore return home in a few weeks and surrender a trust, you say I cannot honorably hold. I have from our friends many written evidences, that they still consider *democracy to mean the will of the people*. But it is enough for me to know, sir, that some of my friends are dissatisfied; and I wish it understood, that I shall not embarrass them by being a candidate for re election. By the kindness of my friends, I come into office without trouble *to myself*; I intend to go out, without trouble *to them*.

We regret to lose Mr. King from the Senate, because he has shown himself possessed of the high moral courage to break through the trammels of party, by denouncing measures that his judgment could not approve of, and possessed of talents of the first order. We have too few of such men in Congress.

Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road.—The meeting of the Stockholders and Directors of this Company, was held at Flat Rock in this State on the 15th inst. It is represented to have been animated with the best spirit, and that no idea was entertained of abandoning the work. A Committee was appointed to negotiate for the purchase of the Charleston and Hamburg Rail Road; for each share of which they are expected to give $125, the sellers to take share for share in the new Company.

The whole route has not been fully determined on. But the following points have been selected, viz: Columbia, the valley of the French Broad, Butt Mountain Gap, and Knoxville.

The question of accepting the grant of Banking privileges by North Carolina, was not decided, but left with the Directors, because of its being coupled with the condition that the road shall run through Rutherford county. No doubt is entertained that it will take that route, because it is the best, but it was not deemed advisable to commit the Company until it is ascertained whether Banking privileges will be granted by the other States.

Committees were appointed to solicit pecuniary aid from North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky.

Gen. Hayne was re-elected President, and his salary fixed at $6,000, but he refused to receive more than $4,000. Major McNeill was re-appointed Chief Engineer, with a salary of $8,000, and $2,000 for travelling expenses.

Cotton Crop.—The annual statement of the Cotton Crop made up by the editors of the Shipping and Commercial List, shews the following results:

	1837.	1836.
New Orleans,	593,122	474,647 bales.
Natchez,	7,755	6,887
Florida,	84,703	79,762
Alabama,	232,243	236,715
Georgia,	262,971	270,121
South Carolina,	196,377	231,237
North Carolina,	18,004	32,057
Virginia,	28,618	29,197
At New York from Grand Gulf,	137	100
	1,422,930	1,360,725
Increase this year,		62,206
Exported,	1,168,425	1,116,603
Manufa'd in U. S.	222,540	236,733

Rumour.—The New York Express of yesterday says—An amusing history has got into circulation here, which is, that the department at Washington wrote to Mr. Biddle that they had the bond of the Bank for a million and a half past due, and wishing to know when and where he would pay it. Mr. Biddle, in reply, stated that he was aware of the obligation, and was surprised that it had not been presented for payment; that the bank was ready to pay on presentation about thirteen hundred thousand dollars in protested drafts of the Government and the balance in specie in Philadelphia, New York, New Orleans, and other cities. So thus the matter stands.

According to the Missouri Republican, of Oct. 4th, "the Indians and the Missouri volunteers are to fight side by side—the Indians receiving each *forty-five dollars per month*, and the Missouri volunteers *eight dollars*"!!—Prentice adds: "That is just the difference which our Government makes between a savage and a citizen soldier!!"

Our Government is destroying every thing.
Vermont Statesman.
Except the Florida Indians.—*Prentice.*

SENATORS instructed by the people to resign:

Maine,	2	500 majority.
New Jersey,	1	1000
Ohio,	2	8000
Indiana,	1	16,000
North Carolina,	2	5000
Georgia,	2	3000
Tennessee,	1	21,000
	11	58,500

The Providence Journal remarks:—

Will they resign? is the question asked from one end of the country to the other. Will the Loco Foco Senators, who represent Whig States, and who have been the most strenuous advocates of the doctrine of instruction, *obey or resign?* Most assuredly not, and nothing can be more unfair than to tax them with inconsistency on this point. They are too true to their principles, which have ever been to get power as they could, and to keep it by any means and by all means. True, they always said that a Whig Senator should resign when he misrepresented the views of his constituents; but who ever heard them assert that a Van Buren man should do so under the same circumstances?

"Strange such a difference there should be,
'Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee."

Pennsylvania Tolls.—The following exhibits the amount of tolls collected in this State, from October 31st, 1836, to October 7, 1837; three weeks less than a year.—Had it not been for the pressure in the money market, and the general apathy in the business walks, the canal and railroad tolls for the present year would, it is believed, have exceeded a *million of dollars.*

Whole amount of railway tolls	$250,158
Motive power	185,915
Canal	410,437
Amount of canal and railway [illegible]	846,510

It is stated in the Columbus (Ohio) Register that several of the Banks of Ohio entertain serious intentions of closing their banking-business, and diverting their capital to some other species of investment which will promise a better return. In 1843, the charters of most of the existing institutions will expire.

Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.—We observe that some of the papers in this State are lauding to the skies the late speech of this gentleman in the Senate of the United States, in favor of the Sub-Treasury Scheme, on account of its "Republicanism." This is the same gentleman who openly declared during the last war, that "if he thought he had *one drop* of Republican blood in his veins, he would apply the lancet and let it out!"—*Raleigh Register.*

"He has glimmerings o' common sense, now, that creature Dougal."—*Rob Roy.*

The Richmond Enquirer continues its attacks on the sub-Treasury plan. In an elaborate article of the 20th instant, it condenses its objections to the scheme in the three following very conclusive propositions:

"We have objected to the sub-Treasury system, as called, that in the first place it will enlarge the *Executive power*, already too great for a Republic. 2dly, that it contributes to endanger the *security of the public funds*. And 3dly, that it is calculated to produce two currencies; a baser one for the People, and a better one for the Government."

We do not quote these objections from the Enquirer as new or rare—they have been stated before through a hundred channels—but they are worthy of note, appearing as they do in the columns of so loyal a print as the Enquirer.—*Nat. Int.*

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—The Cumberland Advocate states that the contractors on the line of the canal from Cumberland eastward, are preparing for active operations. The Advocate adds: "It is one of the heaviest undertakings known in the country, and will require many thousand laborers in order to complete it. The number now employed is computed at about six thousand, and when the whole line is under way it is thought the number will be increased to about 15,000. Average the wages and board of this number at one dollar and twenty-five cents each, per day, and the sum expended per week will be one hundred and two thousand five hundred dollars."

Things in Wisconsin.—The following curious advertisement is copied from a late number of a Wisconsin paper:

"Whereas, I has got an item that my claim in Skunk Settlement, on the Webaspinocon river, has been jumped by some foreigners, out-laws, cut-throats, beef stealers, coming from some poor, worn out country, God knows where, Tom, Dick and Harry—whom nobody knows—rag, tag, and bob-tail—of all sects of christians.—Now, this is to inform all emigrants to Wisconsin Territory, that there is sufficient land belonging to Uncle Sam, without taking my claims; therefore, take notice, all ye Hoosiers, Pukes, Buck Eyes, Suckers, Corn-crackers, Yankees, Flat heads, Woolverens, Buck Skins, Herring Bones, Speculators, Land Pirates, or what not, that if any one of you has squatted on my improvement and don't absquattle before I get there, I will row you up Salt Creek—grease and gridiron you, and knock you into the middle of next week, so help me Moses.

REUBEN FLACK.

German Votaries of Tobacco.—Every man, without exception, is smoking; each little table has its lamp (though it is broad daylight) for the sole purpose of lighting the pipes and cigars; and so unremitting are the votaries of tabacco, that yonder is an old gentleman actually eating and smoking at the same time, the long pipe being pushed into one corner of his mouth, so as to leave an entrance in front for the spoon or fork. At the table just below us are too ladies both young and both pretty; and opposite are seated two gentlemen, each with a cigar in his mouth. Now another man has joined the party, and the smoke of the three cigars is directed full into the ladies' faces; the last puff has gone right under the pink bonnet of one of them, and is curling round the roses and blonde, and among her glossy ringlets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25.

The wife of Thomas Sherrard, a bricklayer, residing at No. 9 Adelaide-place, Somerstown, was safely delivered of twins, who, with their mother, are in good health. This time last year she gave birth to three children, and twice previous to twins, which, with a single child which she had at her first *accouchement*, makes the surprising number of ten children in less than five years. They are all living, and, to all appearance, fine healthy children.

A Lost Island.—The abode of Alexander Selkirk is no more to be found. The Island of Juan Fernandez has vanished from the ocean. Yet, though blotted from our maps, it is green and beautiful in the verses of Cowper, and the Narrative of Defoe.

MARRIED,

At Fort Defiance, Wilkes county, on the 19th inst., Col. WM. JONES, of Miss., formerly of S. C., to Miss SARAH E. JONES, youngest daughter of General Edmund Jones.

In Christ Church, in Raleigh, on Thursday last, the 26th inst, by Rev. Geo. W. Freeman, Rector, Mr. JAS. McKIMMON, of the firm of Mordecai & McKimmon, to Miss AMELIA, youngest daughter of the late John Poumairat, of Baltimore.

DIED,

In this town, last evening, JOSEPH LAWRENCE, son of the Rev. John Depoe, aged 6 years.

In Wilmington, on the 17th ultimo, after a long and painful illness, Mr. WINSLOW S. WILLKINGS, aged 42.

In Lincoln county, Capt. JOHN KINCAID, in the 90th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—NOVEMBER 1.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	30 a 35
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	10 a 11	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	22½	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 9½	Salt,	55 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3 a 3 50
Corn,	70 a 75	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
Candles, F. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1½	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$6 a 8	Wheat, new	$1 a $1
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	65 a 70
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

WILMINGTON MARKET—October 27.

Turpentine $2 50; Tar 1 75; Steam Mill Lumber 15 00 a 22 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 12 00; Flooring do. 10 00 a 11 00; Scantling 10 00 a 11 00; Timber 6 00 a 9 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed 32 00 a 35 00; barrel, none; R. O. rough 15 00 a 20 00; do. Staves 18 00 a 20 00; Shingles 3 a 4 50; Corn $1; Salt, coarse 30 a 35; Rice $4.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARIVED, Oct. 31st. O'Hanlon's Lighter Lady of the Lake, with Goods for A. McLauchlin, Geo. McNeill, B. Rose, J. Martine, P. Pearce, G. W. & W. Draughon, Willkings & Belden, E. L. Winslow, Nott & Starr, and M. N. Leary, of this place, and for Cress & Boger, H. & J. Lindsay, McAdoo & Scull, J. & R. Sloan, Hunt & Colvin, R. W. Simmons, W. & A. Sibbi, Ewing & Oliver, H. A. London, T. C. Pratt, Collier & Gunter, D. Fuller, J. McIver, and Hargrave, for Hoke's Ferry.

PIANO FORTES TUNED.

SAKMEISTER, brother to the late C. P. Sakmeister, Patent Piano Forte Maker of N. York, offers his services to the citizens of Fayetteville for Tuning and Repairing their Pianos. In consideration of his long experience in that line, he flatters himself to satisfy every one, who will please to send his address to the Bar of Lafayette Hotel.

N. B. Persons wishing to have their Piano Fortes in good order, may send their address soon, on account of my staying only for a short time.

November 1, 1837. 1wp.

Mountain Butter.

JUST received from Grayson C'ty, Virginia, 5000 lbs. prime BUTTER, put up by the Messrs. Hales, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville October 30, 1837 65 tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing, under the Firm of *Leete & Cook*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said Firm, will present them to Harvey Leete, for payment; and all those indebted to said Firm, are requested to make immediate payment to him, he being duly authorized to settle all the affairs of said Concern.

HARVEY LEETE.
WILLIAM C. COOK.

October 25th, 1837.

Further Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished.

O. G. PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837. 65tf.

St. Martins SALT.

2,000 BUSHELS, Coarse and Dry, in store, and for sale.

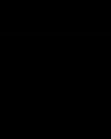
O. G. PARSLEY.

London's Wharf, Wilmington, N. C. October 25, 1837. 65-3t.

TURNER & HUGHES'S North Carolina *ALMANAC*, for 1838, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.



The Subscriber offers for sale, his Place, lying on the South side of Deep River, in the County of Moore, on the road leading directly from Fayetteville to Greensborough, 42 miles from the former and 50 from the latter, containing 266 acres, 75 of which are newly cleared, and under cultivation. One Meadow containing four acres; a good Garden and Well, none better in the County; two Dwelling Houses in good and excellent repair, contiguous to each other, and joined by Piazzas in the form of an L, containing 12 good rooms. Yard newly railed in a workmanlike order and out of as good materials as can be procured, together with all necessary Out Houses, such as a Barn, Stables, Cribs, &c. It is the most suitable and convenient place for a Tavern, and also for a Store, acknowledged by all who know it, of any other from Fayetteville to Greensborough.

Any person who may be desirous of putting himself in that line, and of doing business successfully in either way, may do well to purchase, as the whole will be offered low.

(65-3t) ANGUS McCALLUM.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, *Military & Fancy Goods.*

THE SUBSCRIBER desires through this medium, to tender his acknowledgments of gratitude to his friends and the citizens generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and hopes, by a continuation of that assiduity which has and will ever be the leading principle, to merit a continuation of their favors. He is pleased to inform, that he has just received and is now opening one of the most SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS in his line that has perhaps ever been offered to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity,—among which may be enumerated in part—

GOLD and SILVER Patent Lever, Lepine, Horizontal Cylinder, and plain English, Swiss and French

WATCHES,

Gold Guard and Fob CHAINS,
Silver do do do do,
Gold and Silver SPECTACLES,
Do do THIMBLES,
Do do PENCIL CASES,
Do do Plated and Steel KEYS,
Do EAR RINGS, BREAST PINS, FINGER RINGS, MEDALLIONS, SLEEVE BUTTONS and STUDS, and in connection therewith, a handsome assortment of

SILVER WARE,

Embracing Table, Tea, Desert, Salt, Mustard and Cream Spoons, Cups, Ladles, Butter and Fruit Knives; to which may be added an assortment of

PLATED WARE,

Among which are Swivel Castors, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Table and Tea Spoons;

BRITANNIA WARE,

Such as Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Do. Candlesticks and Fenders;

Every article in the MILITARY LINE, such as Swords, Epaulets, Buttons, Lace, Stars, Plumes, Sashes, Drums, &c. &c.;

—ALSO—

A fine assortment of Westenholm's and Rodgers's Pocket and Pen Knives, Razors, Razor Straps, Pocket Pistols, Hair, Cloth and Tooth Brushes, Sportsman's Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps, Accordians, Music Boxes, Flutes, Flageolets, Violins, Fifes, Perfumery, R. Hemmings & Son's Drill and Silver Eyed Needles, Coral Beads, of different sizes; with almost every article in the above line, which he most respectfully invites the public to call and examine for themselves.

WARREN PRIOR.

October 17, 1837. 65-tf

☞ CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING, and other Work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 by 10 and 10 by 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c,

—ALSO—

20 Boxes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 51f.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf

New Goods.

JOHN MUAN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836. 15tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Abbeville District, S. C. in the month of May last, a negro man named SIMON, about 26 years of age, rather stout and chunky, copper coloured, formerly the property of Jonathan Jessop, of Fayetteville N. C. He has been seen lately in the neighborhood of Bryant Wright's, in Cumberland county, and will no doubt be found in that neighborhood, or about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to Neill Johnson, of Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

THOS. L. WHITLOCK.

Abbeville District, S. C., July 25, 1837. 52tf

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

$25 REWARD

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY.

Bladen, May 30, 1837. 43 tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—which, in my 17th year, I received a wound in my leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

To Hire.

A LIKELY Negro Girl, a good house servant. Apply at this office.

July 3, 1837. 48 tf.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

340 PACKAGES,

Just received at the Store recently occupied by Stark & Pearson, and now occupied by the Subscriber, a large and carefully selected Stock of Goods, which he purchased out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely for Cash* or on time for *approved notes*. (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSA PARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large Stock of **GOODS**, of every description, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, being bought recently at the New York Auctions.

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

Office of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, May 22, 1837.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day.

Resolved, That in order to complete the Survey and examination of the country, now *nearly finished*, an Instalment of One Dollar on each Share be called for, payable on or before the 20th day of June. By the order of the Board.

E. L. WINSLOW, Pres't.

The Salisbury papers, Wilmington Advertiser, Lincoln Transcript, and Rutherford Gazette will give this notice three insertions. 43tf.

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.

Elizabeth Hill, vs. The heirs at law of Hiram Hill, deceased. } *Petition for Dower in Land.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Hill, Martin Hill, Green Hill, and Malcom Blue and wife, Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, requiring said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Moore, on the third Monday of November next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, or it will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court at Office, October 5th, 1837.

(63) A. C. CURRY, *Clerk.*

COTTON GINS,

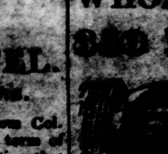
AT REDUCED PRICES.

OF my manufacture, will be kept constantly on hand at the Store of Hall & Johnson, Fayetteville, on a credit of six months, or 5 per cent. discount for cash.

JOHN W. POWELL.

August 16, 1837. 54-3m.

Fine Watches and Jewelry,



They have in store, (back of their Banking House, and next East of J. Selph's old Establishment,) and are now opening a large and beautiful assortment of

Fine Watches and Jewelry,

And will receive by the first arrival from the North, a large and handsome assortment of

SILVER PLATE, AND BRITTANNIA WARE,

Military and Fancy GOODS, PISTOLS, Fine CUTLERY, PERFUMERY, &c., all of which have been selected with great care in New York, by one of the Firm, and are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.

☞ They will continue to manufacture Silver Ware, Clock and Watch Repairing, and all other work in their line of business. They hope, by their strict attention to business to share a part of public patronage.

JOHN SELPH,
BENJ'N PYLE.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1837. 56tf.

Dwelling House to Rent.

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated Dwelling, on Gillespie street, for rent, and possession given on the 1st of October next.

C. P. MALLETT.

July 26, 1837. 51-tf.

For Sale,

10 bbls. St. Croix SUGAR,
5 bbls. treble refined Loaf SUGAR,
5 Do. double do do do
5 Do. single do do do
1 Chest fresh Hyson TEA,
1 Do. black do
3 bbls. Cider Vinegar,
12 old English Dairy Cheese,
10 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
3 quintals Cod Fish,
10 boxes, 2 doz. each, old Madeira Wine,
10 baskets *superior* Champagne,
2 casks London Porter,
5 doz. old Port Wine,
3 qr. casks Teneriffe Wine,
3 qr. do Sicily Madeira do.
20 bbls. calcined Plaster Paris,—by

JNO. HUSKE & SON, *Green street.*

July 19, 1837. 50tf.

BOATS For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, FIVE POLE BOATS, on the Cape Fear river, now lying at the Fayetteville Landing, either and all of which may be fitted for immediate use at trifling expense, to wit: The Eliza, Commerce, Packet, Anna Pink and Water Witch, carrying from about 20 to 65 tons weight each. The four first are decked and fitted with hatches; the latter open, and has been found to answer the purpose of a Lighter on the lowest water, to relieve other loaded Boats whenever there was sufficient water to use a ferry flat. Three of the decked Boats draw when loaded, from two to three feet water, but with a full ordinary freight of Dry Goods and some deck load, will only draw from 20 to 24 inches. The largest boat, the Eliza, will draw with an ordinary heavy freight, about four and a half feet. These Boats are all well constructed for the navigation of the Cape Fear river, and are well known to run well under Poles or in tow of a steamer, having been used in both ways. The four lesser Boats would suit Planters on the river above or below, in conveying any kind of Produce to market, being prepared to convey grain in bulk.

Reference for further particulars, to Mr. William O. Jeffreys, at Wilmington, or to the Subscriber, or Messrs. Thomas Sandford & Co. at this place.

Very low prices will be accepted for these Boats, and ample time allowed for payment, upon good paper.

P. I. TILLINGHAST.

Fayetteville, August 28, 1837. 56tf.

Valuable Lands For Sale.

THE Subscriber, wishing to remove to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying on the East side of Cape Fear river, eight miles from Fayetteville, viz:

850 acres, of which there is about 80 or 100 acres cleared and under good fence, with a tolerable Dwelling House.

750 do., joining the above, of which there is first rate Swamp Land: it is well timbered with white oak, red oak and hickory, and is an excellent range for stock of every kind. Also,

220 acres of Piney Land, joining the other, and on the Raleigh and Tarborough Stage Road, whereon the Dwelling House stands; with a good Well of Water, and quite healthy.

The above Lands will be sold low for cash, or young negroes.

HECTOR McKAY.

August 15, 1837. 55tf.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

OFFER their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also inform them that they have now on hand, finished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as

Close Family CARRIAGES, Large and small BAROUCHES, for one and two Horses,

Also, a variety of WAGONS, on Elliptic Springs and Chains, for one or two Horses. Also, GIGS and SULKIES of all descriptions. All of which they will sell low, and warrant to be of good workmanship and materials. Persons wishing to purchase any article in our line of business, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

P. S.—All Work previously made and sold by them, will be repaired free of expense, if they have failed by said timbers or workmanship.

October 3, 1837. 61tf

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with an excellent Well of Water in the yard, and a Garden. Apply to

JOHN McARN.

May 24, 1837. 39tf.

For Sale,

100 [illegible] Lead ground in oil; part [illegible] common.

5 quarter casks London Particular Madeira Wine, imported direct, by

J. HUSKE & SON.

August 15, 1837. 54tf.

100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging,

For sale by

JOHN McARN.

July 22. 51tf.

[illegible]

[illegible] STARK & PEARSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 59tf

Notice.

BY virtue of power vested in me by the last Will and Testament of Robert Campbell, dec'd, I will sell publicly, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 13th day of November next, TWO TRACTS of PINEY LAND, well timbered, containing 640 acres each, lying on the South East side of Cape Fear river, adjacent to each other, and adjoining the Lands of Jas. Cameron, Graham and others.

Also, an undivided interest, being one-half of a tract of 500 acres, lying on Great Creek, near Black River.

One tract of 117 acres, on the South-eastern bank of the Cape Fear River, adjoining the Lands of Mrs. Armstrong and McAlister.

One improved Lot in Campbellton, near the bridge.

One unimproved Lot in Fayetteville, opposite the Jail, and

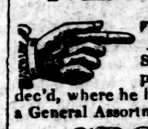
That Fertile and valuable Possession of Land, whereupon the dec'd formerly lived, containing about 900 acres, lying on the Stage Road from Fayetteville to Raleigh, and within ten miles of the former place.

Twelve months credit will be given, purchasers giving bonds with approved security, bearing interest from date, and a mortgage on the premises.

ALEX'R ELLIOT, Ex'r.

September 19, 1837. 60ts.

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.



THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS,

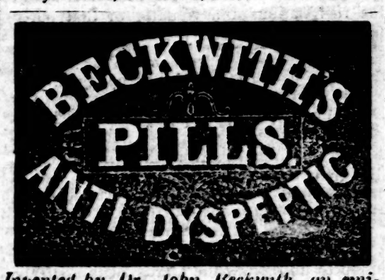
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1837.

Archibald McEachern, vs. Flora Currie and Lucy Moore. } PETITION *For the alteration of a Grant and Mesne Conveyance.*

IT being made evident to the Court, that Lucy Moore, one of the Defendants, resides without the limits of this State, "*Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, that the said Lucy appear at the next sitting of this Court, to be held on the fourth Monday of November next, and make defence, if any she hath, to the prayer of the petition."

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at Office, the fourth Monday of August, in the 61st year of our Independence, A. D., 1837.

[60-6w.] SDH. HOWELL, *Clerk.*

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS Institution will resume its exercises on the third Monday of this month, in the spacious Buildings at the foot of Hay Mount, known as the "Planter's Hotel," under the conduct of the Rev. Rufus W. Bailey, of South Carolina, a Gentleman eminently qualified, both by education and experience, for instructing Young Ladies; and he will be assisted by able and accomplished Female Teachers. All the various branches of female education (Music included) will be taught. Pupils may be accommodated with Board in the same building, with a genteel family, where their deportment and comfort will be carefully attended to: and Board may be had in other respectable families.

There will be two Sessions of Twenty Weeks each—and one vacation of twelve weeks, commencing in July.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Senior Class, $16 per Session,
Junior Class, $8 "

And 50 cents for Contingencies—all in advance.

☞ Additional charges for Music, Drawing, and Painting. Board $30 a Session.

S. COLTON,
C. McIVER,
D. ANDERSON,
G. McNEILL,
M. LEETE,
H. POTTER,
} *School Committee.*

Fayetteville, Oct. 2, 1837. 61tf.

[illegible] Church.

A SPECIAL Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in this [illegible] will be held in Christ Church, Raleigh, on the 26th of November next, at which time it is earnestly desired that a full [illegible] be present, as the subjects to be [illegible] are of the deepest interest to the welfare [illegible] Diocese.

By order of the Bishop and Standing Committee.

E. L. WINSLOW, Sec'y of Convention.

Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1837. 62tm

☞ The Raleigh Register, Newbern Spectator, Salisbury Watchman, Elizabeth City Star, Wilmington Advertiser, will please publish the above.

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

JUST RECEIVED

HAS JUST RECEIVED A large and splendid

[illegible] GOODS,

[illegible] purchased by [illegible]

[illegible] Calicoes, 873 pieces Gingham, [illegible] Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes, 125 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12-4,

6-4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper, 250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rausen Cassimere, Crape Camblet and Princetta,

185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,

Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,

Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,

Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,

25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.

3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 brown & bleached Damasks,

Plaids and Apron Checks,

Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,

With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, in addition to their former Stock, making the most complete assortment ever offered in this Market, consisting of

English, French, India and American GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, &c. &c.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

15 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
4 do prime St. Croix do,
10 barrels Loaf and Lump do
100 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. Crockery, (ass'rtd for the country,)
100 cases Men's fashionable Hats,
20 do Drab and Black Negro do,
40 do Ladies' Bonnets, newest style,
30 do Mens' & Womens' Shoes & Brogans,
25 do Cotton and Wool Cards,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 do 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass,
20 dozen Collins & King's Axes,
20 do Coffee Mills,
100 casks Nails, assorted,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
500 pair bright and blue Trace Chains,
20 dozen Scythes and Straw Cutters,
20 do Shovels and Spades,

Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Smiths' Anvils and Vises, Madder, Camphor, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Starch, Brimstone, Salts, Saleratus, Gun Powder, Hyson and Young Hyson Tea, Essences, Patent Medicines, &c. and other articles too numerous to mention,—at WHOLESALE for *CASH*, good Paper, or Country Produce.

Call and examine.

NOTT & STARR, *Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, March 29, 1837. 34tf

Private Sale.

A NEW and elegant **BAROUCHE** and Harness, brass mounted, original cost $675, will be sold low for cash. Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 20, 1837. 46tf.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS,

THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of

THOS. J. JORDAN,

Green street.

June 1, 1837. 44-tf.

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by Mr. P. I. Tillinghast, on Hay street, will be rented for one year. Possession given on the 1st September next. For terms, apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

July 22, 1837. 51tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

February, 1837.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by

THOS. J. JORDAN,

Green Street.

June 1, 1837. 44tf.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he still continues to carry on the above business, at the Stand formerly occupied by George W. Rugland & Co., Person street, Liberty Point, where he will constantly keep for sale a full supply of the above articles, and all others usually kept in his line, made of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

He returns his sincere thanks to the friends and customers of the late firm, for the liberal support given them, and assures all that may call on him hereafter, that they shall be accommodated with the same kind of work, he having made all the best Saddles of the late establishment for ten years past, and having formed an association with an experienced Harness Maker, who has worked for the late firm for five years past, he flatters himself that they will be able to give satisfaction to all who may call on them. All orders in their line thankfully received and punctually attended to. Repairing done at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

MATTHEW N. LEARY.

September 10, 1837.

N. B. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of N. Leary & Co.

Rodgers's Cutlery.

[illegible] just received a large assortment of Rodgers's Wostenholm's, Russell & Brooks's Pen and Pocket KNIVES and RAZORS, of the most approved kinds, and best quality,

E. J. HALE.

October 10, 1837.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to either of the Subscribers are requested to settle the same with Augustus W. Steel, at an early day, or the claims will be placed in the hands of an Attorney.

GEO. C. McNEILL,
EDM'D B. RICHARDSON,
EDM'D BLAKE.

Sept. 1837. 58tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully offers his services to the public. Goods consigned to his care will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch, and to which particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business combined with unremitting attention, will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. O. [illegible]

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Norwood & Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Wm. Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn, [illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF AARON BURR; Rejected Addresses by the author of Vivian Grey; Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by the author of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's Poems; Token Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred Harmony; Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurzheim's Phrenological Works; History of China; Gray's Operative Chemist; Sudden's Manual; Pit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Fireside Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; Book Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; Harmony; Course of Time; Sword's Mariner; Western Songster; Doane's Magrier's Assistant, &c. Just received by

March 14, 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received letters of administration on the personal estate of Matthew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at the March Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court. All persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to present the same to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON.

September 5, 1836

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hall & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the business, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL [illegible]

Fayetteville, January 27.

HOLBROOK'S PATENT

For Churches, Manufactories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bells of any size in this country, having received all orders for their Bells of any size, which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the United States. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Factory Clocks of superior finish and tones. Orders and information given by

JAMES [illegible]

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and if any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells re-cast. *Fayetteville, October* 20.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Colognes for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, I, Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, would here inform those wanting Mill Stones they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the Stones *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new one instead.

C. J. ORRELL,

Brick Building, Hay street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Spring Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of JAMES C. DOBBIN, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said Estate are to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES C. DOBBIN, Ex'r.

June 13, 1837.

SADDLERY,

I HAVE moved to the House lately occupied by Dr. Thomas, on the North side of Hay street, nearly opposite Peter & McLaurin's Store, where I will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, and all other articles in my line of business, made of the best materials and in the neatest manner.

I return my sincere thanks to my friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have given me, and assure them that strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of their custom. All orders executed with the shortest notice. Repairing done on reasonable terms.

GEORGE W. [illegible]

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1837.

[illegible] and Molasses.

For Sale by the Subscriber for Sale by the Subscriber

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted sizes,)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

To Farmers.

JUST RECEIVED, eight and a half tons Nova Scotia PLASTER, the best manure. Those that want rich land would do well to apply for this Plaster, as now is the time to apply it advantageously. Call on J. E. Patterson, 3 doors south of the Market.

Fayetteville, March 27, 1837.

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris, for sowing or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, for sowing as Manure,
Grain and Laths kept constantly on hand, of which I will sell low for Cash.

I intends to keep a large and regular assortment of these articles at all times, and from his long experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, can always speak confidently as to the quality of the articles.

JOHN E. PATTERSON,

3 *doors South of the Market.*

February 22, 1837.

100 REAMS Wrapping PAPER, received from the Salem Mills.

Also,

10 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's MANAC, for the year 1838, and for sale by

C. J. [illegible]

Fayetteville, August 29, 1837.